MAY.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 12,628—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1889.

BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES.
OLD, MATURE AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices from
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve.
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch
"Napier Johnstone"—Square Bottle
"Glentromie"
"Cutler, Palmer's Finest Irish"
} Rs. 21 to Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles
Examine cork, label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

	Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889.
					Tuesday.
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	4th June.
BL	PESHAWUR.	3929	600	L. H. Moule	11th ,,
†	ASSAM	3031	500	G. W. F. Browne..	18th ,,
BL	SUTLEJ ..	4205	800	W. D. Worcester..	25th ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	2nd July
BL	ORIENTAL ..	5500	1000	E Stewart.....	9th ,,
†	ASSAM	2033	500	G. W. F. Browne..	16th ,,
BL	COROMANDEL	4499	800	L Reeves	23rd ,,
†	SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell ..	30th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.
Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.
A steam-barge leaves the Mazagon Dockyard at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1889. On or about
MALWA	2970	500	W. L. Broun	6th June.
PEKIN	3908	630	P. Harris	20th ,,
THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton....	4th July.
GANGES	4206	800	T. J. Alderton ..	18th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan direct every fortnight.
For further particulars, apply to
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

COMMENCING with the S.S. "CLYDE," leaving on the 28th May, and during the South-West Monsoon, the Launch to convey Passengers to the English Mail Steamers will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.
H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. Company.
Bombay, 22nd May 1889.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES, and from GENOA on dates given below.
FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE.

Steamers.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000	800	1st June '89.	1st July 1889.
R. RUBATTINO ...	5,000	800	20th June '89.	20th July ,,
SINGAPORE ...	5,000	800	10th July '89.	10th Aug. ,,
D. BALDUINO....	5,000	800	1st Aug. '89.	1st Sept. ,,

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK, including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.
European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs. 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail
BORMIDA.....On the 8th June 1889.	

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to
F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 10, 1889.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
POSEIDON	S. Morea	4,600	650	5th June.
MARIA TERESA.	G. Cossovich..	4,200	600	5th July.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI..	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 22nd and BRINDISI on the 24th of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAMER TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA.....	A. Lussich	1 200	600	1 th July.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowa, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said, and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
BERENICE.....	A. Trobitz	3,500	550	11th June.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to
J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 14th May 1889.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDON.

S. S. ARMENIA, 3,395 tons, Captain GEO. READ, sailing 30th May. The above steamer will sail punctually as above. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess and has every comfort for first-class passengers.
Fares to Marseilles very moderate.
Passengers can also book to Liverpool (by sea all the way) or to London (Overland from Marseilles).
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st May 1889. Agents.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th June, 1889, at 3 p. m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward bound, and the steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months, delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
A Steam Launch will leave the Apollo Bunder, at 1 p.m., on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board.
GUSTAVE RAT, Acting Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act, Price s. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST PORTS.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 29th May, at noon, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Dutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m., on 2nd June, after arrival of Outward English Mail, transferring Persian Gulf Mails and Passengers on arrival at Kurrachee to the Gulf steamer.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "JAVA," 1,465 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 30th May, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about MONDAY, 10th June, at 3 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 6th June.

FOR MARMAGAO DIRECT.

THE S. S. "BUSHEER," 862 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 1st June.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 28th May 1889. Agents.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of CARTHAGE," 2,650 Tons, Captain FRAME, will SAIL from Bombay for LIVERPOOL on or about the 31st May. This steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, two berth Cabins (on deck) Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for first-class passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TREACHER & CO.'S SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER.

A combination of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive Perfumes.
IT is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for TOILET AND NURSERY USE IN INDIA, and guaranteed to be Free from Arsenic or other injurious matter.

	Cash.
Small-size Tins.....Rs.	0 10
Double-size Tins..... ,,	1 0

TREACHER and COMPANY, Ld.
Pharmacists and Dispensing Chemists.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DR. EASTON'S SYRUP OF THE PHOSPHATES OF IRON, QUININE AND STRYCHNINE.

AN invaluable Remedy in all cases of General Debility proceeding from residence in Hot Climates; almost a specific in cases of exhaustion and want of nervine power arising from overmental or bodily exertion.
Per Bottle—Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & CO., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

COCA WINE.

PREPARED from the leaves of *Erythroxylon Coca*, which possesses marvellous strengthening and restorative properties. The active principles of the leaves are well preserved in this preparation.
COCA WINE is a valuable tonic for stimulating the nervous and muscular systems and elevating the mental faculties. It is strongly recommended in cases of great exhaustion, such as loss of blood, sunstroke or diarrhœa, and is considered a cure for opium or alcohol craving.
COCA WINE appeases hunger and thirst, and sustains, in a marked degree, the physical powers of the body in the absence of food. For preventing or curing sea-sickness it is not surpassed by any other remedy.
Per bottle, Rs. 2-8.
TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.
Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WATERBURY WATCHES.

New styles arrived. Old styles reduced in price.

SERIES "E"—OR LONG WIND. Owing to a large expenditure on plant, which increases the daily output, these watches can now be retailed at Rs. 2 less than formerly.

Rs. 6-8

SERIES "J"—IMPROVED GENT'S WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Seconds hand, Jewelled, Gilt three-quarter plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, quick-train visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

The finest watch ever produced for the money.

SERIES "L"—SMALL-SIZED LADIES' WATCH, Short wind, Stem set, Jewelled, Quick train, Gilt ¾ plate, back Ratchet, Dust-proof case, visible movement, duplex escapement.

Rs. 13-0 Rs. 13-0

A good timekeeper, attractive appearance, sure to please.
The reputation already gained for Waterbury Watches will be sufficient to assure intending purchasers that those of new make are all they are stated to be.
All watches are guaranteed for two years.
Address orders to
WATERBURY,
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, OR ALLAHABAD,
OR TO SOUNDY AND CO., LD.
J. NEUBERG, BOMBAY,
Trade terms on application.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

TO HOSPITALS, RAILWAY COMPANIES, DISPENSARIES, ETC.

TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, are prepared to supply DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PHARMACEUTICAL PREPARATIONS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, MEDICAL APPLIANCES, MEDICINE CHESTS, etc., specially selected to meet the exigencies of the Indian climate, on exceedingly advantageous terms. T. & Co.'s large and extensive dealings enables them to buy in the best markets at the lowest rates, thus placing them in a position to fill indents at considerably cheaper rates than goods can be obtained by private import from Europe. The saving of time gained by purchasing on the spot is worthy of consideration at all times, and in the case of MEDICINE, DRUGS, etc., cannot be overrated.
N. B.—The Prices quoted for DRUGS, CHEMICALS, and SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS are (SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT) the amount depending upon the extent of the order.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR AND H. R. H. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ELECTION OF COUNCILLORS TO FILL CASUAL VACANCIES UNDER THE CITY OF BOMBAY MUNICIPAL ACT, 1888.
JUSTICES' ELECTION.

THE said Election being a "contested Election," I hereby publish, as required by Section 27 (2) of the aforesaid Act, the names of all the persons validly nominated, with their respective abodes and descriptions, and the names of the persons subscribing their respective nomination papers as Proposers and Seconders.

No.	Name of the Candidate.	Abode.	Description.	Nominated by	Seconded by
1	Mr. Eknath Raghunath Khote. Do.	Malabar Hill ... Do. ...	Merchant ..... Do.	The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani. Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jejeebhoy.	Mr. G. Cotton. Mr. Kavasjee Naorojee
2	Mr. Jehangir Byramjee Murzban.	Gowalia Tank Road.	Journalist	The Hon'ble Mr. R. M. Sayani.	Mr. Damodhar Thakarsi Muljee.
3	Capt. Walter Philip Walshe.	Clare Road, Byculla.	Superintendent of H. M.'s House of Correction and a Justice of the Peace for the Town of Bombay.	Mr. Sorabjee S. Bengali, C. I. E.	Mr. Thomas Blaney.
4	Mr. Anandrao Narayen...	Kalbadevi Road.	Gentleman	Mr. Shantaram Narayen.	Mr. Shamrao Bhaskar.

Under Section 29 (a) of the aforesaid Act, I also hereby give notice that the Poll will be taken at a meeting of the Justices to be held at the Municipal Office on the 3rd proximo at 5 p.m.
E. C. K. OLLIVANT,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 28th May, 1889.

PHENYLE.

Very effectual; non-poisonous.
Unequalled for Veterinary use.
In bottles, 6 annas & 12 annas.
The best Disinfectant.
Avoid recent imitations.
PHENYLE.
In 1, 2, and 5 gallon iron drums, Rs. 4 per gallon.
Send for Circulars respecting this valuable Purifier.
SPECIAL RATES FOR QUANTITIES.
Sole Agents for Bombay and Madras Presidencies.
POONA. Temple House, Camp. & Bhoodwar Peth. } PHILLIPS & CO., LD., { BOMBAY. Oriental Bank Buildings & Byculla Bridge.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY,

A BLEND of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON and ISLAY,
Is a Rich, Mellow, and Soft Spirit, Genuine and Wholesome.
One of the best Whiskies imported into this country.
Per dozen, Rs. 24; Single bottle, Rs. 2, Jars at Rs. 11 per Gallon. Jars extra.
SPECIAL TERMS GIVEN TO HOTELS, CLUBS, AND OTHER LARGE CONSUMERS.
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED

HATS!
HATS!!
HATS!!!
FOR EVENING WEAR.

THORPE AND CO.

HAVE the pleasure of informing their Local and Mofussil constituents of the arrival of their Felt Hats made Specially to their order, the Newest and most Approved Shapes. Extra light and grease-proof head Linings.

	Rs.
Black Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	8-8
Black Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown	
Black Stiff Square, High Crown, a Special Hat for tall Gentlemen.	
Drab Square Crown do. do.	
Drab Stiff Felt, Low Round Crown	
Drab Stiff Felt, Medium Round Crown and Square	
Brown Round Crown, all Shades	

DRESS HATS.

	Rs.	A.
Best Silk Plush, Extra Quality	15	8
Tall Drab, Fine Beaver Felt	11	8
Best Black Opera Hats (Self-closing)	11	8

TWEED HATS AND CAPS.

Tweed Hats, a Large Choice..	5	0
Tweed Caps, Cricketing, one Peak	3	8
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks	4	0
Tweed Caps, Double Peaks, and Ear Flaps	4	0
Gent's Drab Terai Hats, Best Quality	14	8
Ladies' Drab do. do.	14	8

THORPE AND CO.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

JAS. McCABE WATCHES,

SO long and so deservedly, so greatly prized (priced ?), so universally popular, and now so widely regretted, were a striking example of the tenacity with which an idea once received into the Indian mind will flourish and expand independently of either nourishment or cultivation. Nearly an entirely new generation has grown up since Jas. McCabe retired from business and withdrew his name from the trade, and a few persons have already mastered the fact that the supply of the old Jas. McCabe's Watches has ceased. It is therefore a pleasure to us to be able to announce, as the result of much careful negotiation on our part, that we now make a Gold Hunting Three-quarter Plate Lever Key-winding Watch identical in quality, construction, size, and appearance with the old favourite Jas. McCabe, and made by some of the very same first-class men formerly employed by him. To these highly finished and accurate Gold Watches we have given the appropriate name of the Jas. McCabe, though bearing our own Name and Guarantee. Price Rs. 350. Lady's size Rs. 310.

MARCKS & COMPANY, LD.

OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

KEMP AND CO.'S LIST OF WINES & SPIRITS.

ON the quality of the various brands quoted below, most of them specially selected by MR. D. S. KEMP, purchasers may place the fullest reliance. All will bear the most favourable comparison with any other Wines in the market at the same prices, and many are of qualities very much superior to what their prices indicate.
An analysis of our "Household Claret," made by the late Mr. W. Harris, F. C. S., and reported in the *Bombay Gazette*, showed that the Wine ranked in quality with others sold in this market at a very much higher price. Since then we have spared no efforts to maintain its high character.

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
CLARET—		
Household*	10 0	5 8
St. Julien Medoc (J. J. B.)	15 0	8 8
Saint Estephe	18 0	...
Chianti	18 0	...
Fronsac	20 0	12 0
Moulis	28 0	16 0
Chateau Lafitte (J. J. B.)...	30 0	...
Pontet Canet, 1880 ...	36 0	20 0
Chateau Bellegrave (J. J. B.)	50 0	...
BURGUNDY—		
Beaune	24 0	13 0
Pomard	24 0	13 0
Volnay	32 0	18 0
Chambertin...	30 0	16 0
Do. Extra Fine ...	60 0	33 0
HOCK (Finest Still)—		
Hochheimer, specially selected	23 0	12 8
Geisenheimer	26 0	15 0
Scharlachberg	42 0	24 0
Liebfraumilch	50 0	27 0
SPARKLING HOCK—		
Choicest Brand	38 0	21 0
CHABLIS—		
Montrachet	38 0	21 0
SHERRY—		
Dry Cadiz	24 0	13 0
Jerez Competidor	22 0	...
Do. Favorita	37 8	...
Amontillado	30 0	...
Cardinal	35 0	...

	Qts. Rs. a.	Pts. Rs. a.
MADEIRA—		
Cossart, Gordon & Co.'s Choice Reserve	30 0	...
PORT—		
Vino de Porto	21 0	...
Invalid's	24 0	13 0
Graham's Five Crown ...	30 0	...
CHAMPAGNE—		
Zipelius & Co.'s	36 0	20 0
Silery	42 0	24 0
Jules Mumm's Carte Blanche	45 0	24 0
Russeau's	52 0	30 0
Moet & Co.'s	55 8	33 0
Roederer's Choice Brand...	65 0	35 0
Russeau Frere's Special Cuvee, 1880	70 0	36 0
SAUTERNE—		
Preignac	35 0	20 0
SPARKLING SAUTERNE—		
Normandin Maignen ...	30 0	16 0
BRANDY—		
Kemp's Fine Old	30 0	...
Do. do. very aged	48 0	...
WHISKY—		
Edina (Scotch)	25 8	...
The "Glen"	30 0	...
Old Head (Irish)*** ...	24 0	...
Do. do. **** ...	26 0	...
Cam Var (liqueur) ...	30 0	...
Bull	35 0	...
CHARTREUSE—		
White	...	3 0
Yellow	...	4 0
Green	...	5 0
MARASCHINO de ZARA		2 8

* Prize Medal, Amsterdam Exhibition, 1883.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PILSENER BEER

KAISER BREWERY
BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).
THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.
Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen pints.
N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the labe without which none are from this celebrated Brewery.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA.

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE COMRIGAR, SUB-AGENT.
Up-country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and discount to the Trade.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LIMITED.

ELLWOOD'S PATENT SUN HATS AND HELMETS.
ANDRE'S AND CHRISTY'S DOUBLE TERAI HATS.
HAWKE'S REGULATION DOE HELMETS.
EFFECTIVE AGAINST THE SUN.
SPECIAL VENTILATION.
MODERATE IN PRICE.
SUPERIOR QUALITY.
BECOMING SHAPES.
FOR
LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

CIVIL AND MILITARY OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

A LIFE POLICY.
For Rs. 10,000
May be effected at the following rates with the
QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY.
Per Month.

At age 25	Rs. 24-7-9
,, ,, 30	,, 26-9-9
,, ,, 35	,, 29-4-9
,, ,, 40	,, 32-6-4

KILLICK, NIXON, & Co., General Agents.
J. H. SYMINGTON, Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.
ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to
D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Albert Building, Bombay. Managing Director.

LAWRENCE AND SONS,
COACH MAKERS, ESTABLISHED 1831.
530, Girgaum Road, Bombay.
CARRIAGES built to order, estimates furnished, outstation orders executed with dispatch and repairs of all sorts done with care and promptitude under experienced management.
FOR SALE—NEW "VICTORIAS" with fixed or moveable coach boxes, built of seasoned and sound material. Carefully finished throughout.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE.
HARRY STANLEY'S OPERA COMPANY.
LAST FOUR NIGHTS.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES!!!
WEDNESDAY, 29TH MAY,
"LA SOMNAMBULA."
THURSDAY, 30TH MAY,
BY SPECIAL REQUEST
and
UNDER THE PATRONAGE
OF
THE MEMBERS OF THE BOMBAY CLUB,
MADAME ANGOT.
FRIDAY, 31ST MAY,
FAREWELL BENEFIT OF
MR. CHAS. HARDING.
"GRAND DUCHESS."

PRICES AS USUAL.

Box Office at SOUNDY'S Music Warehouse.
Doors Open at 8-30 p.m. Overture at 9 p.m.
N. B.—All accounts against the Company must be presented for payment on FRIDAY, 31st, between 10 a.m. and 12 noon.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
NOVELTY THEATRE.
SATURDAY, 1ST JUNE,
"LA BELLE HELENE."
ORCHESTRA UNDER THE DIRECTION OF
MR. GEO. TRIMNELL.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held in the Fort Premises on WEDNESDAY, the 5th June 1889, at 4-30 p.m. The following is the business of the meeting:—
1. To receive the Accounts made up to 31st March 1889 and the Directors' Report.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect a Director.
4. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By Order,
W. T. TUCKER,
General Manager.
Bombay, 16th May 1889.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The Steamer CACHIMIRE has arrived from NEW YORK and is discharging in the Stream. Consignees are requested to SEND in their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE at our office and to send boats alongside to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective cargoes, failing which they will be landed and warehoused at their risk and expense.
RALLY BROTHERS,
Agents.

WANTED.

PROBATIONERS for the Bombay Pilot Service. Applicants must be British subjects and hold certificates of competency as Master or First Mate. Also good testimonials as to conduct and ability.
Apply with certificates and characters in person to the ASSISTANT PORT OFFICER of Bombay.
MAURICE BEAN, Captain, I.M.,
Acting Port Officer.
Port Office, Bombay, May 27, 1889.

THE CYCLOSTYLE
(GERSTETNER'S PATENT.)
TO BE SOLD.

A SMALL Consignment of CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's Patent), complete with ink, roller, inking board, pencil, and a supply of prepared paper, in case. Size of slab: 8½ inches by 6 inches.
PRICE, Rs. 15 EACH.
Apply *BOMBAY GAZETTE* Office,
ALBERT BUILDINGS.

ESTATE OF LIEUT. C. N. BEEVOR, DECEASED

PURSUANT to Section 42, Act XXVII. of 1886, Notice is hereby given that all persons having Claims against the late Cecil Nicholas Beevor, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, who died at Htigyaing, Upper Burmah, on the 15th September 1888, Letters of Administration to whose estate have been granted to Pryce Weedon, a member of the Firm of Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, are requested to send in the same within one month from this date to the said Messrs. Grindlay, Groom and Co., Bombay, after which date the said Administrator will proceed to administer the Assets, having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have received notice, and no claim sent in and subsequently will be recognized, and all persons indebted to or holding any securities or property belonging to the said Estate are also hereby requested to pay without delay the amount owing them or deliver the said securities or property to the said Administrator, whose receipt alone is valid for the same.
PRYCE WEEDON,
Administrator to Estate.
Bombay, 28th May 1889

DELHI AND NORTHERN INDIA FLOUR MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Company's registered office, at No. 2, Green Street, Elphinstone Circle, at 3 o'clock p.m., on Thursday, the 6th June 1889, when they will be asked to elect a Director in the place of Mr. WALTER LANG, whose office has been vacated, and the following Special Resolutions will be submitted to them:—
I.—That Clause 4 of the Memorandum of Association of the Company and Clauses 103 and 104A of the Articles of Association of the Company be cancelled, that instead of the words Secretaries and Treasurers in Clauses 57, 92, 93, 95, 97, 98, and 112 of the Articles of Association be substituted the words Agent or Agents of the Company for the time being, and that for Sub-division 13 of Clause 98 the following be substituted:—13. The Directors are also expressly authorized, subject to the sanction of a Resolution passed at a General Meeting of Shareholders to enter into an agreement or agreements with an Agent or Agents for the management of the Company's business.
II.—That instead of Clause 3 of the Articles the following shall be substituted:—
"The Company's registered office shall be at such place as may hereafter be fixed by the Board of Directors.
In Clause 81 the words "who shall be a member of the firm of Lang, Moir & Co.," and the latter portion of Clause 83, commencing from the words, "and in his absence from India" shall be struck out.—Dated this 27th May 1889.
E. R. FREEBORN,
Director and Shareholder.
FRED. YORKE SMITH,
Director and Shareholder.
CHUBILDAS LULLOOBHOY,
Director and Shareholder.
F. A. LITTLE,
Shareholder.
A. N. HOJEL,
Shareholder.

NOW READY!
PRICE ONE RUPEE.
THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE DIRECTORY
FOR 1889.

POPULAR EDITION

Containing Useful Information,—Official Directory, Mercantile Firms,—Steam Navigation Companies,—Harbour Steam Ferries,—Boat Fares, Bombay Harbour,—Tramway Fares,—Foreign Parcel Post, &c.,—Foreign Money and Exchange Tables,—Street Office Directory,—Bombay Medical Union,—Public Offices and Institutions,—Municipality,—Distribution of the Bombay Army, &c., &c., &c.

NOW READY, PRICE ONE RUPEE.

FACTS!

ABOUT HUMBER CYCLES.

The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Bicycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Fastest Mile ever ridden on a Tricycle was on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Bicycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
The Longest Distance (861 Miles) ridden on the Road in the shortest time on a Tricycle, was accomplished on a "HUMBER."
200 Miles in one day was ridden on the Road BY A LADY on a "HUMBER."
HUMBER & Co. obtained the Gold Medal at the Inventions Exhibition, London, 1885.
HUMBER & Co. have been awarded 18 other Medals for the superiority of their Cycles.
HUMBER & Co. have always obtained the Highest Award.
HUMBER & Co. hold THE FOLLOWING RECORDS all passed by the N.C.U. Record Committee.

TRICYCLE	155	out of	156
BICYCLE	97	"	153
TANDEMS	8	"	16

Total RECORDS passed by the N.C.U., 325, out of which "HUMBER" machines have secured 260, leaving only 65 for all other Makers.

HUMBER & CO., Ld.,
WORKS—
Beeston, Coventry, and Wolverhampton.
SOUNDY & CO., Ld., BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

DURING Mr. CRAIG'S ABSENCE from Bombay Mr. PALLONJEE HORMUSJEE will SIGN our FIRM per PROCURATION.
BEYTS, CRAIG & Co.

NOTICE.

MR. JOSEPH MEYER MOSES has been AUTHORIZED to SIGN our firm from this date.
DAVID SASSOON & Co.
Bombay, May 23rd, 1889.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

COMPARATIVE Statement of New Business received during the years 1887 and 1888:—

YEARS.	NUMBER AND AMOUNT OF PROPOSALS RECEIVED.	
	Number.	Amount.
1887	2138	59,53,550
1888	2298	70,63,950

For Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal, and any Information apply to the MANAGER and ACTUARY, Albert Building, Bombay.

INDIAN MIDLAND RAILWAY.
NOTICE.

SUBJECT to the sanction of the Government of India, the Sections of the Indian Midland Railway from BINA JUNCTION to SAUGOR and from JHANSI to MAU will be OPENED for PUBLIC TRAFFIC of every description on and from 5th June 1889.
Time and Fare Notices and Book of General Rules and rates for the conveyance of Passengers, Luggage, Parcels, Horses, Carriages, &c., and information in regard to the Classification of Goods, will be published shortly.
A. C. CREGEEN,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Jhansi, the 22nd May 1889.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
OLD RAILS FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, 29th May next. Tenders for the purchase of any quantity up to 3,000 tons of old iron rails, double-headed section of various lengths, from 12 to 24 feet, now lying on the Company's premises, Wari Bunder, Mazagon, Bombay, where they may be viewed on application to the Wharf Superintendent.
Offers must be made on the Company's form to be obtained from the Undersigned. The same must specify the quantity required, the rate per ton weighed over on the spot, or delivered by the Company into Barges to be provided and placed by the purchaser alongside the Wharf, and the date by which the whole quantity tendered for will be paid for and removed from the Company's premises.
Payment must be made before delivery.
The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.
ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 15th April 1889.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT OOTACAMUND.
C. S. No. 32 OF 1887 O. S.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED ..... Plaintiffs.
AND
1. TORIN THATCHER.
2. HENRY DAVID MORRIN JONES.
3. JOHN WILLIAM MINCHIN, Administrators to the Estate and Effects of JAMES LAWRENCE USHINGTON MORANT, deceased. } Defendants.
4. GEORGE TITO BRICE.
5. HENRY NAPIER BRUCE ERSKINE.

STATEMENT of claim under section 58 of the Code of Civil Procedure.
The Plaintiffs' claim is to have an account taken of what is due to them for principal, interest, expenditure and costs as transferree of a mortgage of Bella Vista property, dated 13th January, 1883, made between Torin Thatcher of the one part and H. D. M. Jones of the other part, and of a further charge of the said property and mortgage of moveables in the house thereon, dated 14th August, 1883, made between the same parties.
The Plaintiffs allege that on the 21st day of June, 1887, there was the sum of Rs. 31,313-1-8, and claim that such sum with further interest, costs and expenditure may be enforced by sale of the mortgaged premises remaining in their possession and that the first defendant may be decreed to pay any deficiency, if the sale proceeds are insufficient to meet the claim.
BARCLAY & MORGAN,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE AT OOTACAMUND.
O. S. No. 32 of 1887.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED..... Plaintiffs.
1. GENERAL T. THATCHER .....
2. H. D. M. JONES .....
3. JOHN WILLIAM MINCHIN ..... } Defendants.
4. GEORGE TITO BRICE .....
5. HENRY NAPIER BRUCE ERSKINE..)

To GEORGE TITO BRICE, fourth Defendant abovenamed.
WHEREAS the Plaintiffs abovenamed have instituted a suit against you and the other defendants herein for Rs. 31,313-8-3, you are hereby summoned to appear in this court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader, duly instructed and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer all such questions, on the 7th day of August 1889, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, to answer the above-named Plaintiffs, and you are hereby required to take notice that in default of your appearance on the day before mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence; and you will bring with you or send by your Pleader any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.
Given under my hand and seal of the Court this 4th day of May 1889.
(By order.) C. STANISLAUS,
Sheristadar.

HOLZAPFEL'S PATENT SOAPSTONE PAINT is the best preservative for Iron, Steel, or Woodwork. It is suitable for Iron and Steel Vessels, Railway Bridges, Locomotives, Rolling Stock and Buildings, &c. It dries quickly and hardens like enamel, and is Noncorrosive and Impervious to Atmospheric influences. May be had ready mixed in any colour. Trial solicited.
OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.
"Practically an imperishable Article will preserve Woodwork from Rotting and Sandstone from Decay."—"Iron."
"Has large covering capacity and presents an enamel-like surface."—"Engineer and Iron Trades Advertiser."
"Gives protection to Steel and Iron Structures not possessed by ordinary paints."—"Shipping Gazette."
"It has extraordinary qualities in withstanding atmospheric influences."—Universal Market."
"Soapstone Composition may be considered a distinct advance on the present method of painting."—"Iron and Steel Trades Journal."
W. CROWDER,
Sole Agent,
1, Ash Lane, Fort.
FROM WHOM MAY ALSO BE HAD.
Holzapfel's Genuine Rahtjens and International Anti-fouling Compositions for iron ships' bottoms.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEDOWS STREET,
BOMBAY.

Albums (Photo. and Scrap).	Home Gymnasium.
Bath Tubs (Galvanised Iron).	Luncheon Baskets.
Bath Tubs (Travellers', with Cover).	PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS.
BENTWOOD FURNITURE.	PIANOS, Lipp's Square and Semi-Grand.
Canteen Baskets.	Piano Insulators.
Carpets.	Piano Stools.
CIGARS and CHEROOTS.	Pipes, Meerschaum, Briar, Clay, &c.
Cigar Cases and Holders.	Playing Cards.
CIGARETTES (EGYPTIAN, Th. Vafiadis).	Roasting Jacks and Screens.
Cigarettes (Own Manufacture).	Sheeting.
Cigarette Cases and Holders.	Shikar Cloth.
COOKING STOVES, for Wood, Coke, or Coal.	Smokers' Requisites.
Counterpanes.	Snuffs.
Curtains (Door and Window).	Sponges, Bath and Toilette.
D'Oyleys.	TABLE LINEN.
Eau de Stuttgart.	TOBACCOS.
ENAMELLED IRONWARE.	Toilette Table Covers.
Folding Tables (Iron).	Towels.
	Walking Sticks.
	Warming Stoves.
	Washing Sets, Enamelled Iron.
	Wash Stands, Livingstone's Patent.

Particulars and Special Catalogue supplied on application.
J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; Postage, 1 annas.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL	$7,500,000
RESERVE FUND	$4,300,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS	$7,500,000

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

BOMBAY—INTEREST ALLOWED
On Current Deposit Accounts, at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 500 and upwards but not exceeding Rs. 100,000.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 12 months, at 4½ per cent. per annum.
Rates for shorter periods to be ascertained on application.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.
DAVID JACKSON
Acting Agent.
Offices of the Corporation, Church-gate-street, Bombay 7th January, 1889.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... £ 567,000.
REST..... " 152,000.
LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest:—
FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " ..... 4 per cent.
and for other periods subject to special arrangement.
INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current accounts daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.
DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.
SECURITIES received for Custody; NO COMMISSION CHARGED ON WITHDRAWAL. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.
CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash on terms to be learned on application.
For the convenience of Constituents a BRANCH has been OPENED at 25, Cockspur Street, Trafalgar Square.
G. W. F. PLAYFAIR, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying fifty-eight Military Messes and fourteen Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—
PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS, Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO, Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co., Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co., Rheims.
AYALA & Co., Cheteau d' Ay.
ERNEST IROY, Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS, Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT, London.
LEACOCK, & Co., Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co., Madeira.
VAN ZELLERS & Co., Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG, Worms-am-Rhein.
NATHANIEL JOHNSTON & SONS, Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS, Bordeaux.
JAMES CATHCART & Co., Leith., N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co., London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS, Budapest.
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Price List on Application
to
PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE at the Godowns of the Undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE.

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
Charles Heidsick's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	Rs. 52 0	Rs. 54 0
Heidsick's Dry Monopole	" 62 0	" 64 0
Max Sutaine's Extra Dry	" 56 0	" 58 0

STILL HOCKS.
From G. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE,
Suppliers to H. R. H. the Prince of Wales.

Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	" ..	" 19 0
Geisenheimer	" 17 0	" ..
Niersteiner	" 19 0	" ..
Leibfraumilch	" ..	" 21 0
Steinwein	" 21 0	" ..
Hochheimer Berg	" 25 0	" 28 0
Rudesheimer	" 25 0	" ..
Marcobrunner	" 28 0	" 31 0
Johanisberger	" 35 0	" ..

PORT WINES.
From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.

Superior Old Red Port	Rs. 26 0	...
Most Particular Reserved Old Port ...	" 36 0	...
Extra Old Pale Invalid	" 42 0	...

CLARETS.
From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.

Chateau de Frands	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	" 14 0	" ..
Medoc	" 10 8	" ..
Les Canons	" 16 0	" 18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	" 18 0	" ..
Chateau Leoville	" 19 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose St. Estephe	" 21 0	" ..
Chateau La Rose	" 28 0	" ..

From MUNZER & FILS.

Haut Canon	" 15 0	" ..
Margaux Medoc	" 17 0	" ..

From FRANZ SCARVASY.

Carlowitz	Rs. 11 8	Rs. 13 8

From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.

St. Julien, Star Label	Rs.	Rs. 11 0
" Red Bar	" 12 0	" 14 0
Chateau Larose	" 20 0	" 22 0
Chateau Mouton	" 28 0	" 31 0
Haut Sauterne	" 29 0	" 31 0

BRANDY.

H Montroc's**	Rs. 18 0	Rs. ..
F Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	" 21 0	" ..
E Sime & Co.'s	" 19 0	" ..
A Doigno's Fils & Co	" 23 0	" ..
Cognac, gold labels, blue capsules ..	" 30 0	" ..
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	" 35 0	" ..
Charles Lervoire, very old Brandy..	" 37 0	" ..

BURGUNDY
From FORTIER PICARD, SEUR, BRAUNE.

Macon (Old)	" 23 0	...
Moulin-a-Vent	" 23 0	...

WHISKY.

Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 21 8	.. ..
" "	" 22 8	.. ..
James Ainslie & Co.'s Old Blended Glenlivet Whisky	" 25 0	.. ..

BEER.

Bavarian Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. ..
Anton Dreher's Vienna Beer	" 6 0	" 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	" 5 12	" 3 12

From TUBORGS FABRIKKER'S.

First Class Danish Export, Beer Guaranteed free from Salicylic Acid and any other Chemicals	Rs. 6 4	Rs. 4 10

SUNDRIES.

Italian Vermouth Finest	Rs. 18 0	..
Ditto ditto	" ..	..
Chartreuse, Yellow	" 63 0	..
Swiss cheese in tins, from 1lbs. 2 to 3l.	0 11	per lb.
Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	" 2 8	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.
From BUSCH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.

	Large Tins	Small Tins.
Asparagus	Rs. 2 0	Rs. ..
Celery	" ..	" 0 10
French Beans	" ..	" ..
Peas for Soup	" ..	" 0 12
Spinage in Water	" ..	" 0 10
Mushrooms	" ..	" 0 10
White Cabbage	" ..	" 0 12
Small Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Smoked Sausages	" ..	" 1 6
Liver Sausages	" ..	" 1 4

TERMS—
Net cash, no discount.
No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.
Out station orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Interest charged at the rate of nine per cent. per annum on accounts not paid monthly.
VOLKART BROTHERS,
Marine Street.

BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches,
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket,
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

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HIGH-CLASS WATCHES

OF the finest quality only. They guarantee their Watches to be provided with all the latest Inventions.

GUARANTEE VARIATION

ONE MINUTE PER MONTH.

MARCKS & CO.'S Heavy 18-Carat Gold Standard best English Keyless LEVER WATCH with all the Latest Improvements, including A Gold HAIRSPRING, Crystal-face ..... Cash RS. 390
The same as above in HUNTING Case ... Cash RS. 430
MARCKS & CO.'S 18-Carat Gold Crystal Keyless Lever DOUBLE-TIME WATCH, having a 12-hour and a 24-hour Dial with a Double Set of Hands, GOLD HAIRSPRING, the very Finest Works ..... Cash RS. 325
A Good and handsome 18-Carat Gold Keyless Ladies' Watch, of Medium Size, Recommended ..... Cash RS. 125

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In Plain, Chased, Enamelled, or Richly Jewelled Cases.
INSPECTION INVITED.
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DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

ADVICE TO INVALIDS.—If you wish to obtain quiet, refreshing sleep, free from headache, relief from pain and anguish, to calm and assuage the weary aching of protracted disease, invigorate the nervous media, and regulate the circulating systems of the body, you will provide yourself with that marvellous remedy discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne (late Army Medical Staff), to which he gave the name of CHLORODYNE, and which is admitted by the Profession to be the most wonderful and valuable remedy ever discovered.
CHLORODYNE is the best remedy known for Coughs, Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma.
CHLORODYNE acts like a charm in Diarrhœa, and is the only specific in Cholera and Dysentery.
CHLORODYNE effectually cuts short all attacks of Epilepsy, Hysteria, Palpitation, and Spasms.
CHLORODYNE is the only palliative in Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Cancer, Toothache, Neuralgia, &c.
From Symes & Co., Pharmaceutical Chemists, Medical Hall, Simla, January 5, 1880, to J. T. Davenport, Esq., 33 Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, London. "Dear Sir,—We embrace this opportunity of congratulating you upon the widespread reputation this justly esteemed medicine, Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, has earned for itself not only in Hindostan, but all over the East. As a remedy of general utility, we much question whether a better is imported into the country, and we shall be glad to hear of its finding a place in every Anglo-Indian home. The other brands, we are happy to say, are now relegated to the native bazaars, and judging from their sale, we fancy their sojourn there will be but evanescent. We could multiply instances *ad infinitum* of the extraordinary efficacy of Dr. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne in Diarrhœa and Dysentery, Spasms, Cramps, Neuralagia, the Vomiting of Pregnancy and as a general sedative, that have occurred under our personal observation during many years. In Choleraic Diarrhœa, and even in the more terrible forms of Cholera itself, we have witnessed its surprisingly controlling power. We have never used any other form of this medicine than Collis Browne's from a firm conviction that it is decidedly the best, and also from a sense of duty we owe to the profession and the public, as we are of opinion that the substitution of any other than Collis Browne's is A DELIBERATE BREACH OF FAITH ON THE PART OF THE CHEMIST TO PRESCRIBER AND PATIENT ALIKE. We are, sir, faithfully yours, Symes & Co., Members of the Pharm. Society of Great Britain, His Excellency the Viceroy's Chemists."
CAUTION.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. Page Wood states that Dr. J. Collis Browne was, undoubtedly, the Inventor of Chlorodyne: that the story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, which, he regretted to say, had been sworn to.—See "The Times," July 13 1864.
Sold in bottles at 1s 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s. each. None is genuine without the words "Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne" on the Government stamp. Overwhelming medical testimony accompanies each bottle.
CAUTION.—Beware of Piracy and Imitation. Sole Manufacturer—J. T. DAVENPORT, 33, Russell's Street Bloomsbury London.

GRAND ORCHESTRIONS FOR SALE.

TWO Grand Instruments Equal to a Brass Band, playing numerous favorite English and Native Tunes. For sale below cost price.
F. FISCHER & Co.

WITH A VIEW TO CLEAR STOCK
50 per cent. Reduction in the prices of our
ELECTRIC LIGHT MATERIAL.

Dynamos for 20 arc lights	Rs. 800
Do. 200 incandescent lights	" 800
Do. 20 "	" 200
Lamps for arc lights	" 60
Incandescent lamps, from 1 to 20 Candle-power, from Re. 1 to Rs. 1 each.	
Insulated wire and cable, from 1 anna per yard.	

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT Co., LD.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

NEW INVENTION IN ELECTRICITY.
GASSNER'S IMPROVED DRY CELLS.

NO CHEMICALS, no liquids, no drying, corrosion or creeping! No glass nor porous cell! No smell! Always ready for use even if cut in two. Cells supplied to the General Post Office, London, in 1886 still in use.
Apply for circular.
F. FISCHER & Co.,
Sole Agents for India.

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BERTRAMS LIMITED.
ESTIMATES AND DRAWINGS SUPPLIED.
ALSO ENGINES AND BOILERS.
F. FISCHER & Co.

LONG JOHNS BEN NEVIS WHISKY.
NO BLEND, A PURE WHISKY WARRANTED.
5 YEARS IN BULK, DIRECT FROM THE DISTILLERS.
THE MOST IMPORTANT AND FAVORITE BRAND IN SCOTLAND.
Rs. 31 per dozen—DISCOUNT TO DEALERS.
F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

BREADALBANE
CREAM SCOTCH WHISKY.
£10,000 GIVEN AWAY TO BUYERS OF A BOTTLE,
Shipped by Alex. Ferguson and Co., Glasgow.
Particulars from all Wine Merchants, Storekeepers, and Spirit Dealers.
Wholesale Agents: F. FISCHER & Co., Bombay.

NEWEST FANCY STATIONERY
JUST ARRIVED FROM LONDON.

The Bombay Gazette Office
16, ESPLANADE, ALBERT BUILDINGS.

	Rs. a
Canvas Note and Envelopes, A quality ..... per packet	1 4
" " " B " "	1 0
Calico Note and Envelopes ..... "	0 12
Brown Holland Note and Envelopes ..... "	0 12
Do. do. Grey Calico ..... "	1 4
Do. do. Correspondence Cards	0 12
Grey Calico Correspondence Cards	0 12
Floral Note and Envelopes ..... per packet	0 12
Botanic Note and Envelopes	0 12
Autumn Leaves	0 12
Ivy Correspondence	1 8
Swallow	1 0
"Just a few Words" Correspondence	0 12
Assorted	0 12
Primrose, Bouquet ..... per packet	0 12
Times Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Royal Nursery Correspondence ..... "	0 12
4 O'Clock Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Cinderella	0 12
Canvas Shell	0 12
Coin and Frog, assorted	0 12
Parcel Post Cabinet ..... each	2 4
Revolving Cabinet ..... "	5 0
Fascination Cabinet ..... "	6 0
Saratoga Cabinet	3 0
Three Volume Cabinet	4 0
C-24 Cabinet ..... each	3 0
British Lion and Note and Envelopes per packet	0 12
Old Saxon Correspondence ..... "	0 12
Assorted Superfine and Super Vellum Correspondence	0 12
Imperial Linen Bank Note ..... per packet	0 12
Athole and Warwick's Note and Envelopes	0 12
Extra Fine Vellum Par and Sil Society, assorted	0 12

WILLS in four different forms. Annas 8 each.

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NEW RAILWAY HOTEL.
Close to the Station and under European Management.
GOOD accommodation for Families and Gentlemen. Wines, Liquors, and Cigars of best brand.
Terms Moderate.
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PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
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TELEGRAPHIC Transfers made and for that purpose Names and Addresses registered free of cost.
DEPOSIT Accounts opened available only for remittance (at any time) in our own Bills on Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co., London, and Interest allowed at 3 per cent. per annum.

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Also a fine stock of Loose Diamonds, Rubies, Sapphires, Emeralds, &c., for selection, from which Rings can be made up at two days' notice.
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OPPOSITE THE CLOCK TOWER,
BOMBAY.

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EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.
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HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.
ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B41 PILLS
is warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS
of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout, and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the blood and bones. Of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of testimonials.

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LOW RATES OF PREMIUM
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Agents and Secretaries,
Bombay Branch
1st May 1889.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT
INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILD

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Stanley's Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday: King Arthur (s), from Jedda; Cachemire (s), New York; Drumberlie (s), Cardiff; and Kilwa (s), Busreh.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Clyde (s), for Aden and London; Jason (s), Bangkok; and Star of England (s), Antwerp.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s.s. Henzada entered on Monday and the s.s. Ponani left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Arara left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct per extra s.s. Malacca will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th inst.

THEFT AT MIDDLE COLABA.—Captain C. F. Baxter, of H. M.'s 2nd Gloster Regiment, residing at Middle Colaba, reports the theft of his cash-box containing a leather case, a brown purse, and a number of visiting cards, valued in all at Rs. 22-8.

WE are requested to state that the first annual social gathering of the members of the Young Reay Cricket Club comes off on Friday, the 31st inst., at the club's tent, when Mr. Vicaji D. Taraporewalla will read a paper on "Unity among members."

CHILD FOUND DEAD.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at the Morgue respecting the death of a new-born female child, whose body was found in an earthen chatty on Nowrojee Hill. The following verdict was recorded:—"That the new-born female child was born alive, but how it came by its death there is no evidence to say."

THEFT BY A SERVANT.—Lieut. W. Triggs, of the 3rd Dragoon Guards, who was staying at Apollo Hotel, but left on Monday evening for England, reports that his servant named Bulla Kreema absconded on Monday morning, taking with him eight sovereigns from a bag which contained 22 sovereigns in all, and which was in complainant's box.

LOST JEWELLERY.—Sorabjee Pestonjee, a resident of Poona, reports having dropped a diamond ring, valued at Rs. 100, from his finger somewhere between the Crawford Market and the Victoria Terminus on Monday last.—Mrs. Perozebai, residing at Girgaum, reports having dropped a gold bangle, valued at Rs. 120, somewhere between the Sassoon Dock and the Panday Sanitarium.

THE RIOTS AT ST. PETER'S, BANDORA.—The case for the prosecution, which commenced on the 14th April last in the Second-class Magistrate's Court, Bandora, has been concluded; and Mr. Balkrishna V. N. Kirtikar yesterday opened the case for the defence. The learned counsel, after thanking his worship for the patience with which he had heard the case in its various stages, proceeded to closely criticise the evidence for the prosecution. His worship is expected to deliver judgment on Saturday next, the 1st proximo.

A COOK ARRESTED FOR THEFT.—A Goanese cook named Sebastian DeSouza, who was suspected of having recently stolen a gold watch, valued at Rs. 120, belonging to Mrs. Vaughan, residing at Frere Road, was arrested on Monday. The watch, though not yet recovered, has been traced to a watchmaker named Hajee Sulliman Ismail, to whom it was sold by the accused for Rs. 20. The watchmaker has since sold it to a Mahomedan, who is being sought for. A pair of binoculars was also found in the possession of the prisoner.

THE BISHOP OF DAMAUN AT PAREL.—On Sunday last at 9-30 a. m. His Lordship the Bishop of Damaun visited the Parel Chapel, and was received by a large number of Catholic residents with every demonstration of joy and respect. Efforts were made to decorate the chapel both inside and outside with flags, flowers, and bunting. Two addresses were read, to which the Bishop replied appropriately, and after the usual religious ceremonies, which lasted for nearly three hours, His Lordship retired highly satisfied with the loyalty and devotion shown to him.

A DISHONEST FIREMAN.—Ragoo Gunnoo, a fireman in the employ of the G. I. P. Railway Company, was yesterday charged by Chief Constable Power, of the G. I. P. Railway Police, before Mr. P. Ryan with stealing a copper hammer, valued at Rs. 2-8, the property of the railway company. The accused stole the hammer from the tool-box kept on the engine he was working on, and sold it to a Marwarree for one rupee. The hammer was recovered from him by the police on a report of the theft being made to them. Ragoo Gunnoo was convicted and sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—An inquest was held by the Coroner yesterday at Coombarwarra respecting the death of Hurree Babajee, aged 7 years, the son of a municipal labourer. On the 20th instant the child accidentally fell out of a window on to the stone pavement below. His skull was fractured, and he was bleeding from the nose and mouth. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where he was kept for the night and the next day was taken home, but died at 6 o'clock yesterday morning. The verdict was that the death of Hurree Babajee was caused by injuries received by an accidental fall from the first storey of a house.

THEFT.—Mybookhan Dindkerkhan was yesterday charged before Mr. C. P. Cooper with stealing wearing apparel, cooking utensils, and cash, of the collective value of Rs. 33, the property of Shaik Ebrahim Issra, a fireman on board the s. s. Europa. On the 24th instant the complainant, who was the prisoner's uncle, left him in charge of the property while he went on board his ship lying at the Prince's Dock. Accused in the meantime misappropriated the property and was walking off with it, when he was arrested by a policeman, to whom he admitted committing the theft, and pointed out the complainant, who identified the stolen property. Mybookhan, on pleading guilty to the charge, was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED THEFT.—Virjee Ludha was yesterday charged by Inspector Hiscock before Mr. C. P. Cooper at the Esplanade Police Court with criminal breach of trust in respect of three strings of false pearls, valued at Rs. 13, the property of a shopkeeper named Saroopchund Moolchund. The accused is alleged to have walked off with the pearls while at the complainant's shop at Shaik Memon Street on the 26th instant, under the pretence of purchasing some pearls, and while the complainant's attention was drawn away from him while attending to some other customers. Accused was subsequently arrested while endeavouring to dispose of the pearls at the Marwarree Bazaar. The accused desired to call witnesses on his behalf to prove that it was a false charge preferred against him, and consequently the Magistrate remanded the case.

ASSAULT AND WRONGFUL CONFINEMENT.—Narrotumdass Goverdundass and Bhugwundass Goverdhundass appeared before Mr. Shewshunker Govindram yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court to answer a charge preferred against them by Doorgadutt Bunsidker of assault and wrongful confinement. Mr. Lang, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Roughton and Byrne, solicitors, appeared for the prosecution, and Mr. Manker defended the two accused. It appears a dispute arose between the complainant and the two defendants, who are brokers, in respect to some grain contract. The two accused on the 11th instant shut complainant up in a room, struck him, and induced him to sign a receipt for Rs. 700, and complainant was then released. The complainant was examined by Mr. Lang on behalf of the prosecution, and the case was adjourned for further hearing.

MAHABLESHWAR NEWS.—We learn from Mahableshwar that the scarcity of drinking water is at present being keenly felt there; and that the station is crowded by a large number of native chiefs, jagirdars, sirdars, pensioners, &c, with their numerous retinues. It is further stated that the entertainment and sporting season is at present at its height among the European community, and that the visitors will not leave the station until the 10th June in case the rain holds off.—*Deccan Herald.*

A MAMLUTDAR SENTENCED TO IMPRISONMENT.—We understand from Nasick that Mr. Mahadev Balkrishna Jathkar, the late Mamlutdar of Niphad, was last week convicted before Mr. Doderot, First-class Magistrate, of having abetted one Kutch and a revenue peon in committing a theft of Government forest timber, and was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of one thousand rupees each.—*Ibid.*

MEDICAL ETIQUETTE.

MEDICAL men would be immense gainers, personally and socially. *Time* is of opinion were they to cultivate greater confidence in their professional neighbours, and were there more spontaneous ungrudging giving and taking. As for the public, the sneers with which they often ridicule the cat and dog life of medical practitioners are not pleasant to listen to. No medical man should forget that every practitioner has a full right to set up anywhere. If a new comer does not buy a practice a long and severe struggle awaits him; and, usually speaking, no course, when it can possibly be avoided, is more imprudent than trying to work up a general practice. The fresh comer has tremendous obstacles, and spends three or four times as much in the long run as would enable him to start as the partner of, or the successor to, an old established practitioner. When a practice is not purchased the young doctor has to wait years before he is in the running with his rivals; they long keep far ahead of him, and any ill feeling on their part is most unkind and unpardonable.

When a practitioner finds himself more or less courteously discarded for some one else, he should not blame the latter without due inquiry. Clients hesitate to explain why they change; there may be good reasons—severe tension, I know not what, or mere aprice, especially in the case of that large and it preasing class of imaginary invalids who delight of hour their complaints into a fresh ear, and long for another string of medical rules from still another adviser. When friendship is waning, confidence being undermined and change desired, it is better to part amicably, preserving kindly relations to the last, and remembering that the doctor is the employed and the client the employer. But though this be true, medical etiquette, liberally interpreted, generally acted upon, has great uses, and should govern the relations of the old as well as the young. Every practitioner who has the instincts of a gentleman should conform to it as well as expect others to comply with it; and he should guard against the too frequent error of wishing his medical compeers to be rigidly tied by its unwritten code, while he, on his part, feels at liberty to act as he likes, and to consult only what at the moment seems to him to be for his own pecuniary profit.

What happens if a practitioner loyally makes over patients to the men who set up some claim to them? Let me show. It must not be forgotten that, in many cases, when a fresh practitioner is called in there are private reasons which lead to that course being taken. The former attendant is getting disliked, or some tension exists; in short, a change is desired, and a younger practitioner is summoned; perhaps, too, the house is a good class one and the introduction valuable. On making inquiries he learns, sometimes with great difficulty, and only by means of skilful questioning, that some one else has attended up to that time; he is not usually informed why he has been called in; possibly full of Quixotic notions of medical etiquette he hurries to the former practitioner and transfers the case. From a long experience of Birmingham practice, I can say that never once did I receive frank and cordial thanks for so doing. I was always regarded as a kind of interloper by the doctor who resumed attendance, while I lost the introduction and never was called in again. I remember some years ago visiting a non-medical friend in South Devon; his house was large and handsome, and there were many guests. The first day, as I was sitting down to dinner, a servant entered with an urgent message. In a minute or two my host spoke to me: "I am so sorry to tell you," he remarked, "that a friend of mine, a retired officer, the son of the squire, has just had a fit, and his sisters, knowing you were here visiting me, have desired me to ask you to kindly go and see him." My friend continued that the family was intimately known to him, and very wealthy. I demurred to going. I was a stranger; besides, no doubt, they had a regular medical attendant. In spite of my expostulations I had to leave my dinner untouched, and to trudge off some way in the mud and darkness. Arrived at the house, I found a gentleman in strong convulsions, and had no alternative but to remain till late at night watching over him. Naturally I do not like such cases—no medical man does—and should have preferred transferring the sufferer to his own doctor. At 8 next morning I called again and later on in the day paid a second visit, seeing several members of the family. I was gratefully thanked, and offered any fee I chose to name; but, as I managed to find out that though a Plymouth consultant sometimes came the ordinary attendant was an elderly practitioner a few miles off, I declined, telling the friends that they must look upon me as acting for the latter. After paying another visit or two I marched off on the third or fourth day to the family doctor, a graduate in arts and medicine of one of our ancient universities. He was living in a handsome house, and was obviously in affluent circumstances. He received me pleasantly enough till I explained who and what I was and why I had called, then his countenance changed; a dark frown overspread it; his voice became sharp and his words curt, "You need not trouble yourself about my patient; it is no business of yours. You should have sent for me at once; I will see him this afternoon." He rose; I was hurried to the door, and when I found myself in the street I felt for the fiftieth time in my life what hollow imposture medical etiquette often is. I had lost a good dinner, and the company of a large and pleasant party; had passed some hours supporting the head of a powerful epileptic; paid several tedious visits; refused four or five guineas, which would have been most useful; and then was only rudely told to mind my own business, and blamed for not sending for a man who was a total stranger to me, and of whom I did not learn anything for two or three day, and when at last I did not go to him it was apparently in opposition to the wishes of the family.

If rumour does not belie him, a very unscrupulous but well-known and skilful Gloucestershire surgeon now deceased, a man of iron resolution and boundless, self-assurance, used to stand on little ceremony. I have been informed that he never hesitated, when he had the chance, to attend all the other doctors, patients in the district. He would lift his big forefinger and exclaim, "Another 24 hours of that man's attendance and you would have been a dead corpse." But then Mr. Nemo was too important to be trifled with, and his professional neighbours feared and disliked him. I do not advocate that kind of thing, though many a man, who has commenced his professional career full of good resolutions, has before long often been tempted, like Henry Smith, to fight for his own hand, tired out by the jealousies of his medical neighbours, and the want of good feeling and honor on the part of patients.

In the first place, the medical profession, like all other callings, is greatly overstocked, the competition is keen, and the expenses of practice large. Every practitioner is trying to hold his own, to wring a living from the necessities of his clients, and to make the most of his opportunities. Men rarely practise medicine simply for pleasure, as they might remain in the army to enjoy the companionship of the mess, or as barristers go on circuit for the enjoyment of the life, or as clergymen will hold livings to do good in a pleasant, respectable, and easy fashion. No; the young doctor cannot be expected to shut himself up, refusing fees, declining to enter houses which other men regard as their own preserves, and so letting years slip rapidly away making no advance. At the same time there is a distinct loyalty to the calling and to his brethren that every man should try to remember: he must give and take, holding out a helping hand, not resenting, as a dire insult, any trifling good fortune that befalls a younger brother.

GAMBLING AT TENNIS.

MR. JULIAN MARSHALL, a leading authority on tennis, gives the following answer (in *Notes and Queries*) to the question, "Whether there is gambling at tennis":—

This depends on the signification of the term gambling. By this many people would understand the act of betting at all on the result of a game or match, or on any other doubtful issue. Others, again would say that it meant "playing extravagantly for money," as Johnson defined it. But then, what does "extravagantly" mean? That which is an extravagance on the part of a poor man is not such when done by a millionaire, who can afford to bet and lose £100, while his neighbour may be intensely chagrined at the loss of a single sovereign. The only safe course, if one bets at all, is to bet within one's means, as said George Herbert—

Play not for gain, but sport; who plays for more
Than he can lose with pleasure, stakes his heart;

Though sterner moralists will say, "Bet not at all." Thus, in my experience of tennis I have seen most men play for a shilling or two, or a crown! many for a pound, or more, on each set. I have known £10 frequently betted on a set, or match; and in Paris as much as twenty, fifty, a hundred louis, and more depending on the result of a match, and nearly as much sometimes in English tennis-courts. Indeed, unless I am much mistaken, I remember a match for £25 being played in 1880. Whether this be "extravagant playing for money" or not, depends, to my mind, on the circumstances of each case; but few people, I think, would contend that it was not "gambling, within the meaning of the Act."

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rate. Rs. a. p.
BANDORA WHOLESALE CATTLE MARKET—	
Horned Cattle, fat, 1st sort, each	20 0 0
" middling "	17 0 0
" 2nd sort "	14 0 0
Sheep, 1st sort (picked), supply scarce	5 8 0
" per score	110 0 0
" middling each	4 0 0
" per score	80 0 0
" 2nd sort each	3 0 0
" per score	60 0 0
Sheep and Goats for Native consumption, 1st sort, each	4 12 0
" " 2nd sort, each	3 8 0
" " 3rd sort, each	2 8 0
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—	
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0 2 6
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 1 6
Beefsteak (under part), per lb	0 5 0
Do. (round), per lb	0 1 6
Meat for soup, per lb.	0 1 6
Shins, large, each	0 4 0
Do. small, each	0 3 6
Tongues, fresh, each	0 3 6
Do. salt, each	0 7 6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0 5 0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0 3 6
Liver, each	0 3 0
Heart, each	0 1 6
Kidneys, each	0 1 0
Marrow Bones, each	0 1 0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0 2 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0 1 6
Oxtail, each	0 2 6
Sirloin per lb	0 3 6
Fore Ribs, each	0 3 0
Beef Salt, English per lb	0 7 0

MUTTON—	1st Sort.	2nd Sort.
Saddle, per lb	0 4 0	0 3 0
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0 3 6	0 2 6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each	0 3 0	0 2 3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each	0 2 6	0 2 0
Breast large, each	0 3 0	0 2 6
Do. small, each	0 2 6	0 2 3
Head, each	0 3 0	...
Kidneys, each	0 1 0	0 1 0
Suet, per lb	0 3 0	0 3 0

KID (SMALL)—	
Hind Quarter, 1st sort, per piece	0 14 0
Fore " "	0 12 0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort "	0 10 0
Fore " "	0 8 0
Head, Feet, Liver, and Heart "	0 6 0
PORK FRESH AND SALT—	
Pork Fresh, per lb.	0 3 6
Pork Salt, country, per lb,	0 4 0
Pigs, (Roasted), each	3 8 0
Do. Head, per lb	0 2 0
Sausages, per lb	0 4 0
Bacon, per lb.	0 4 0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh, per set	0 6 0
Do. Lard, per lb	0 6 0
Do. Boiled Lard, per lb.	0 12 0
Pork, Salt, English, per lb.	0 8 0
POULTRY—	
Geese, each	4 0 0
Turkey Cocks (very large), each	6 0 0
" Hens, each	3 0 0
" Ducks, large, each	0 12 0
" Middling	0 10 0
" Fowls, Bombay, large, each	0 12 0
" " middling, each	0 9 0
" Chickens, large, each	0 6 0
" " small, each	0 4 0
Eggs, each	0 0 5
Guinea Fowls, each	2 4 0
Pigeons, per pair	0 14 0
" young, per pair	0 10 0
MILK AND BUTTER—	
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0 2 0
" Batter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0 1 0
Jagree, per maund	2 4 0
Butter, English, per tin	1 5 0
Cheese, English, per tin	0 12 0
BREAD—	
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0 1 6
Do. brown, each	0 2 0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0 1 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 0 9
Bolong, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 3
Biscuits, Poona, per lb.	0 4 0
Do. Bombay, per lb.	0 2 6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb.	0 4 0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0 0 9
Bajri, Rice, per lb.	0 0 6
Wheat flour at Mill, 1st sort per bag, 196 lbs	12 0 0
" " 2nd sort per bag, 196 lbs.	9 8 0
FIREWOOD—	
Coal, Europe, per ton	23 0 0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0 9 0
Babool, per candy	5 0 0
" per maund	0 3 3
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5 4 0
" " per maund	0 3 0
Aine, per candy	5 8 0
" per maund	0 3 3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4 4 0
" " " per maund	0 2 3
Kurmell, per candy	4 8 0
" per maund	0 2 6
Khaire, per candy	7 0 0
" per maund	0 4 0
Hay, 100 lbs.	1 8 0
OIL—	
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	3 12 0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	5 0 0
" 2nd sort, per maund	4 8 0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	5 8 0
Castor Oil, per maund	4 12 0
Kerosine Oil, Common, per tin	2 8 0
Castor Oil, Calcutta, per maund,	5 0 0
GHEE—	
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0 6 0
" Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0 5 0
" Jaffrabad, per seer	0 6 0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0 6 0
" common, country, per bottle	0 1 3
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0 12 0
SUGAR—	
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0 14 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 11 0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0 3 0
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 2 6
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0 1 9
Do. do. brown, per seer	0 1 9
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0 1 9
Tea, Hill, per lb.	0 12 0
Do. 1st sort, per lb.	0 10 0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0 8 0
Sago, per seer	0 2 0
GRAIN—	
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3 12 0
Gram, Jambooser, per phurra	4 0 0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	3 0 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4 0 0
Cooky (Horse Gram), per phurra	2 4 0
Ooreed, Ghoghary, per phurra	3 8 0
Ooreed Dall, per phurra	5 4 0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3 8 0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Bhownuggur, per phurra	4 8 0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort	6 8 0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	6 0 0
Do. Common, per phurra	4 12 0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, pr. phurra	5 0 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, pr. phurra	4 4 0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	1 12 0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1 4 0
Barley (new), per phurra	2 0 0
Do. (old) do.	2 0 0
Oats, per phurra	4 0 0
Jowaree or Cholum or Joaaloo, per phurra	2 12 0
Linseed, per phurra	4 8 0
Maize, per phurra	2 8 0
Moong per phurra	4 12 0
Do. Dall, per phurra	6 8 0
Mussoor per phurra	3 4 0
Do. Dall per phurra	3 8 0
Nachni or Raggy, per phurra	2 0 0
Peas' per phurra	4 0 0
Toor, per phurra	2 12 0
" Dall, 1st sort	6 8 0
" " 2nd sort	4 0 0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	3 8 0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	3 0 0
Kong, per phurra	3 8 0

DAILY IMPORTS—MAY 28.

FROM GLASGOW.

Armenia s—1 hogshead whisky and 4 cases wine, Byculla Club.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Clan Macdonald s—25 cases whisky, Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM LONDON.

Amarapoora s—49 cases brandy, Lyon and Co; 25 cases beer, Volkart Bros; 50 casks fuse, E Mamedally and Co.
Conomandel s—125 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 16 cases hock, Byculla Club; 2 bales paper, G Claridge and Co; 33 packages provisions, &c, R Jooma; 58 packages provisions, Phillips and Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—2 casks rectified spirit, Pestonji and Co.
Poseidon s—5 cases gold paper, B Shapoorjee; 20 cases paper, J Dossa.

FROM ANTWERP.

Kangra s—55 cases brandy, Pestonji and Co.
Gutenfels s—78 cases window glass, A Noorbhoy; 6 cases needles, B Shapoorjee; 10 cases slates, M Pallonjee; 68 case needles, Volkart Bros.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla s—51 cases brandy, S Cowasji; 35 cases wine, Phillips and Co; 550 cases brandy and 61 cases liqueurs, D Cowasji; 1r0 cases brandy, D Dadabhoy; 2 barrels claret, C H Jabier.
Coromandel s—50 cases brandy, D Cowasji; 86 cases brandy, W P Batha and Co.
Peninsular s—15 cases dye, R Noordin.
Kangra s—4 cases timepieces, M Goculdass.
Rohilla s—13 packages paper, B E S Press.

DAILY EXPORTS.—MAY 28.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Idar s,—402 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros; 11 bales cotton, W Bhimjee.
City of Carthage s,—954 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 75 cwts myrabolums, A Khimjee; 350 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 300 bales wool, N Khattao; 76 bales wool, L Hurridas; 60 bales wool, E Sewjee, 2,010 cwts myrabolums, D Sassoon and Co; 100 bales aloe fibre, J M Janich and Co; 61 bales wool, D Nagjee; 55 bales wool, A Mithalal.
Armenia s,—1 cwt wheat and seeds, Soundy and Co; 145 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 57 tons linseed oil cake, Thos H Moore and Co; 47 bales cotton, G Valubdas; 50 bales cotton, B Dayabhay.

FOR LONDON.

Clan Macdonald s—75 cwts coffee, R Parsotam; 135 bales coir yarn, A Khimjee; 960 cwts myrabolums, V Hunsraj; 11 bales tanned hiddes, F M Rahimbhoy; 20 bales tanned skins, H H Sidick; 75 cwts gum, A C Abdoola; 430 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.
Clyde s—16 cases curiosities, G R Purvis and Son; 1 cwt ivory, Noormahomed Ahmed.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Armenia s—750 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 9 cases saffron, S Naraen and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Runic s—1,530 cwts wheat, Volkart Bros; 850 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Larnaca s—4,232 cwts groundnuts, 6,300 cwts poppyseed and 14,062 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.
Europa s—2,000 cwts poppyseed, Ralli Bros; 150 cwts buffalos horns, G Lockhart and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Idar s—4,000 cwts wheat and 650 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.
Manilla s—1,359 cwts linseed, J L Kersten.

FOR ANTWERP.

Amarapoora s—2,001 cwt linseed, D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwt linseed, Killick Nixon and Co.
Bishopsgate s—300 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar & Co.

FOR VENICE.

Hampstead s—100 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 100 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Hampstead s—230 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 660 bales cotton, D Sassoon and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co; 165 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 660 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.
Poseidon s—40 bales cotton, A Blaschech and Co; 55 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 1,740 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Falka s—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brot; 212 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR AMSTERDAM.

Lord Charlemont s—200 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HONG KONG.

Teheran s—200 bales catton, K Karmakrai; 98 bales twist, Nam Lee Wah; 50 bales twist, C Macdonald & Co; 300 bales twist, E D Sassoon & Co; 20 cases opium, P & O Co; 2,000 baskets onions, C Jooma; 70 bales twist, N J Abraham; 100 cwts olibanum, M Ludha.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Teheran s—50 bales twist, J Peerbhoy.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Teheran s—251 bales twist, Finlay Muir & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Chanda s—241 bales cotton, R Luchmandass.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, MAY 10.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr F D'O Bullock, B
Mr H W Reynolds, B
Mr J C Brown, B
Mr W R Bright, B
Mr W F Meres, B
Mr H J S Cotton, B
Sir F R Hogg, KCIE, B
Mr L M Thornton, B
Mr W Macdonald, B
Mr H H G Rotton, B
Mr T E D Innes, B
Mr C V McIvor, B
Mr A Manson, B
Mr R C Stevenson, B
Mr H W Conduitt, B
Mr W Masters, B
Mr T H Wickes, B
Mr H W Priest, B
Mr R Cook, B
Mr J Franklin, B
Mr W Brookes, B
Lieut-Gen D MacFarlan, B R A
Col W A Watson, BSC
Col G Young, BSC
Lieut-Col E Molloy, BSC
Lieut-Col W V Ellis, BSC
Maj J Murray, B
Maj G W Deane, BSC
Capt J P W Spankie, BSC
Lieut G J Fitz M Soady, BSC
Lieut F V Whittall, BSC
Lieut J A Brown, BSC
Lieut T H Bairnsfather, BSC
Lieut H Comins, BSC
Surg-Maj C Mulvany, B
Surg.-Maj J W Johnston, B
Surg C P Lukis, B
Mr O R Jones, M
Col M Furlong, MSC
Mr T Hart Davies, Bo
Mr A Wingate, Bo
Mr A H Unwin, Bo
Mr B W Blood, Bo
Mr W F Manfield, Bo
Mr R Orr, Bo
Mr W Bloss, Bo
Col G R C Westropp, Bo SC
Col J H Drummond, Bo SC
Lieut-Col S Babington, Bo SC
Lieut G S Morris, Bo SC
Lieut A J Sincock, Bo
Bde-Surg J B Lyon, Bo
Surg R Manser, Bo

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr C J A Duke, B, 4 mos
Mr C H Serres, B, 5 mos
Mr J H S Patterson, B, 18 mos
Mr C Constable, B, 6 mos
Lieut-Col A Oldham, Binf, till 14-11-89
Capt C H Powell, BSC, till 4-8-89
Capt J M Retallick, BSC, 4 mos
Lieut A P Longfield, BBA, 4 mos
Lieut C Schofield, BSC, 6 mos
Surg J Garvie, B, 3 mos
Mr H R Farmer, M, 1 mo
Lieut-Col W H M Franklyn, M Inf, 6 mos
Mr F L Goldsmid, Bo, till June 4
Mr R H Vincent, Bo, 8 mos
Capt L L Fenton, Bo SC, 5 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Maj D E Gouldsbury, BSC
Capt C V Hume, BRA
Lieut J Fisher, BSC
Lieut K P Burne, BSC
Lieut A Mile, M
Mr C S Crole, M
Lieut-Col G R Peart, Bo SC
Mr J Lonergan, Bo

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, of Farringdon-road, London.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, MAY 27.

Observations taken at 8 a.m. to-day.

Stations.	Barometric Pressure. 8 a.m.	Barometric Pressure. Change in past 24 hours.	Barometric Pressure. Variation from normal.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. 8 a.m.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Variation from mean of day.	Humidity.	Cloud.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 16th May to date.	Rainfall. Variation May to date	Weather in past 24 hours.
Delhi	29·746	—·036	+·127	N E	2	87·2	103·0	85·1	+5·0	49	10	...	...	...	
Agra	29·722	—·073	+·086	N W	5	92·7	106·0	83·9	+1·4	31	...	...	0·10	—0·14	
Allahabad	29·680	—·107	+·048	S S W	3	92·3	102·4	78·6	—2·3	40	...	...	0·23	+0·13	
Jhansi	29·690	—·077	+·058	N N W	2	94·7	104·5	82·9	—0·5	39	10	...	0·12	—0·99	
Jacobabad	29·645	—·086	+·058	E	5	91·2	112·3	81·8	+3·7	48	...	...	...	...	Gale of wind.
Karachi	29·724	—·109	+·042	W	19	86·0	94·7	81·7	+1·6	76	9	...	...	...	Dust haze.
Ajmere	29·800	—·045	+·128	N E	7	87·3	100·8	81·5	+2·4	39	2	...	1·25	+0·81	Gale of wind.
Deesa	29·766	—·087	+·066	W	5	87·7	104·3	77·8	+2·1	57	...	...	1·70	+1·60	
Rajkot	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Indore	29·755	—·083	+·078	N N E	3	93·2	101·1	73·6	—3·2	23	...	...	0·52	+0·05	
Saugor	29·729	—·065	+·062	S S W	7	88·3	100·4	76·6	—2·5	32	...	...	0·30	—0·23	
Jubbulpore	29·747	—·055	+·076	Calm	5	88·7	101·5	76·1	—3·0	41	...	...	0·08	—0·12	Norwester.
Hoshangabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Khandva	29·758	—·073	+·067	W N W	5	92·7	105·2	81·3	+0·6	31	...	...	...	—0·34	Saltry.
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Nagpur	29·747	—·067	+·077	N N E	4	92·2	105·7	77·0	—3·5	28	1	...	0·06	—0·33	
Amraoti	29·736	—·053	+·057	E N E	4	91·2	103·1	81·4	+1·1	25	2	0·05	0·90	+0·58	Dust haze.
Akola	29·738	...	+·038	W S W	4	91·4	107·7	78·8	—3·9	26	...	...	...	...	Clouds low, moving rapidly with squalls.
Surat	29·837	—·040	+·069	S S W	L	88·0	101·1	74·6	—5·1	76

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

GOVERNMENT CELLARS, Budapest.—"MENES"—A Strong, Hungarian Wine grown on an Iron Soil, as used at the Bombay Club and Byculla Club. —Agents: PHIPSON & Co.

KANGRA VALLEY CONGOU TEA.—From COLONEL HAWES' Tea Estate, enjoying the highest reputation for PURITY and DELICACY of AROMA at Annas 14 per lb.—MORTON, MAJU & Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ARRIVED by LAST MAIL.—A New Supply of Tunes to the Patent Aristons at Rs. 10 per dozen. Hindoostanee Tunes also to be had.—STEFFENAUER & Co., Fort, Bombay.

THE FRERE FLETCHER SCHOOL will RE-OPEN on MONDAY, June the 3rd. Applications for admission to be made to Miss DYER, the Lady Superintendent.

MLLE. H. KRAUS, SALON DE MODES, REMOVED from 3, Colaba Causeway to Albert Buildings, over the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Hornby Road.

TIN TRUNKS! TIN TRUNKS!! of best steel, especially made to go underneath Railway seat or Cabin Berth, in all sizes, by Perry and Son, at cheapest Prices.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

TO BE LET.—A Large BUNGLOW with spacious Compound at Parel, No. 319, Bhoivadi Cross Road. Five minutes' walk from both the Railway Stations. For rent, &c., apply to Mr. S. H. BATLIVALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

MONSOON RATES.—Great Reduction in prices. Few Cool, Comfortable Rooms available in the Victoria Hotels, Esplanade. Apply to MANAGER.

WANTED.—An Experienced INDENT CLERK. Reply, stating salary expected and past experience, to CONFIDENTIAL, care of this paper.

WANTED.—An ENGAGEMENT by the Superintendent of one of the largest Printing and Stationery Concerns in India. Highest testimonials. Would prefer a share in a healthy and growing general business. Apply to NEMO, care of Post Master, Lahore.

WANTED, for a Solicitor's Firm, a MANAGING CLERK. Liberal Salary to an experienced and competent person. Apply by letter to "CONFIDENCE," care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

SINGING LESSONS by a Lady. For Terms and Particulars, apply to "V. N. A.," SOUNDY & Co.

A LADY, having studied in Paris and London, wishes to give LESSONS in French and Singing. For terms, address BONJOUR, care of this paper.

COOK'S STEAM LAUNCH RUNS to ELEPHANTA at frequent intervals. It has been specially fitted up for Picnics, and is available for private parties.—Apply to THOS. COOK and SON.

THE CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS WILL REOPEN, on TUESDAY, June 4th Applications for admission should be made to the HEAD MASTER and the SISTER in charge.

MONSOON SEASON.—A few cool, airy, and comfortable sets of FAMILY and SINGLE APARTMENTS are now available at the Taylor's Family Hotel. Specially low terms for the season can be arranged by communicating with the proprietor.

TO LET, Airy Offices, Shops, and Residence in Apollo Street, opposite the Old Secretariat. Apply to FRAMJEE COWASJEE MARKUR, Cumballa Hill, Bombay.

TO LET.—A Well Situated and Well Furnished BUNGALOW, on Malabar Hill. For particulars, apply to "X. Y. Z.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE is one of the four British Life Offices which according to the latest returns, have issued OVER ONE MILLION NEW POLICIES during the Past year. Reduced Rates for India.

POLO BITTERS.—The latest Fashionable BITTERS, Aromatic and Stimulating. Bombay Agents.—PHIPSON and Co.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY, and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1889. Cloth bound. Rs. 5, postage, 4 annas.

PEARSE'S MACHINE-MADE BREAD as supplied to Government House. Please send orders to 7, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day three kinds of Ices, Wines and Spirits, Oilmanstores, Preserved Provisions, Ham, Bacon and Cheese.—MORENAS, and Co., General Merchants.

BEST FIRE BRICKS and FIRE CLAY FOR SALE.—Prices on application to J. H. LATIMER & Co., 10, Forbes Street.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

CYCLOSTYLES (Gerstetner's patent). Prints on a slab 8½ inches by 6 inches. Very useful for printing circulars, etc. Price, Rs. 15. To be had at the *Gazette* Office.

JUST opened a Fine Selection of Fancy Serge Coating, Fancy Angolas, Black and Brown Felt Hats, Tweed Hats and Caps, &c., prices most moderate.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Tailors and General Outfitters, 16, Meadows Street, Bombay.

SUN UMBRELLAS.—White or Cream, Lined Green over Ribs English-made, stout Frames, good natural Sticks, full size, Rs. 5.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

PHOTOS by FRED. AHRLE are unequalled in Finish, and are made of the best materials obtainable, and they are reasonably priced. STUDIO, Esplanade Road opposite Bombay Club.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

STONE ENGRAVING.—We have secured the services of an Excellent Stone Engraver and are now taking orders for Signet-rings with Crest, Monogram, and other devices cut on in best style.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

JUST OPENED.—COLORED OTTOMAN SILKS, beautifully Soft Texture, in the NEWEST and most FASHIONABLE Shades, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

PATRINOS!!! Just unpacked, a fresh Consignment of the celebrated N. Patrinos Original Egyptian CIGARETTES, at Rs. 4 and Rs. 3 per tin box of 100.—D. MACROPOLO, Medow Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Second-hand DOUBLE ROYAL MACHINE, of Connisbee's Improved Mains Patent, by Harrild and Sons, London, in good working order, prints a forme of matter 40 by 27, size of table, inside bearers 46 by 37 inches.—Apply to "Z.," care of this paper.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
TO BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts Teeth under N. C. Gas.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite to P. W. Department.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld.,
BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS
AND
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
Can supply every requisite for the entire furnishing of Houses, and will be glad to send samples and designs free of charge.
18, Marine St., Bombay.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST.
NO. 3 HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

AMERICAN DENTAL ROOMS.
THOSE who suffer from offensive breath issuing from the mouth, thus causing unpleasantness in societies, can have this evil efficiently and permanently removed only by means of "Compressed Air" as discovered by Dr. Burgess and commonly used in America.—Dr. Bode, American Dental Rooms, Fort, 29, Church Street.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.
DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
* AGENTS WANTED.

MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLES
ARE OUT ON APPROVED SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES AT RIGHT ANGLES TO THE AXIS OF THE CRYSTAL.
IN MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES it is not only the pebbles which are perfect. Special attention has also been given to the construction and finish of the frames to ensure the pebbles being placed exactly in the proper position for efficiently correcting the particular anomaly of refraction for which they are designed.
MENIST'S PERFECT PEBBLE SPECTACLES stand unrivalled, and command the highest price, but for those who desire it, we supply also ordinary glass and Pebble Spectacles at Rs. 3 and Rs. 6 per pair, respectively.
MARCKS AND COMPANY, Ld.

NOW READY.
MACLEAN'S
GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1889.
Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.
THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1889 contains a great deal of new and interesting information connected with the unprecedented progress made by the city in recent years.
While recording the advance that has been made in material prosperity, the Guide gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charities which are maintained by the benevolence of leading citizens of the past and present generations, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the various new public buildings which have been completed during the year.
The Directory has been carefully corrected and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.
Agents for Maclean's Guide to Bombay.
Messrs. COOPER, MADON AND Co.,
Branch Establishment, East Street, Poona.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 74, Medows Street, Fort, behind the Currency Bank, the surplus stock of Messrs. Dominick and Co. (changing their shop), consisting of a variety of lamps, musical instruments, toys, and other articles.
Every lot will be sold to the highest bidder, and the property will be on view from to-morrow.

On SATURDAY, the 1st June, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms a quantity of grey and coloured piecegoods.

AT 1-30 PM.

1 handsome black arab horse, 15, aged, goes in single and double harness.
1 dark-bay C. B. pony, 13-3, goes well in saddle, 3 years, with saddle and bridle.
1 handsome strong English built brougham.
1 strong second hand open carriage.
1 pair of fast-trotting grey arab horses.

On SUNDAY, the 2nd June at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill Road, Bandora, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, a firstrate mahogany square piano by Soundy and Co., three light hanging kerosine lamps, flower vases, pictures, a strong mail phaeton, a fast trotting grey Arab horse, medicines, &c., the property of the late Dr. Phillip de Souza, L. M. and S.
The property will be on view three days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Warli.
Under instructions from the Administratix of the estate of the late Mr. Sorabjee Jeejeebhoy, deceased, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 15th June next, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction on the premises the following valuable landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of vacant land or ground, situate, lying, and being at Warli, containing by admeasurement 14,783 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east by the Government ground, on the west partly by the property of Bhasker Govindji and partly by the property of Chimabai, widow of Narayen Dhurmaji, on the north by the property of Bhasker Govindji and others, and on the south by the property of Government ground.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, May 29, 1889.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th inst., at 1 p.m, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, opposite the Mission Church, Girgaum, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood, and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a 11 stops harmonium by Trayser and Co., Stuttgart, Chubs small chest on blackwood stand, Singers sewing machine, rich table ornaments, Brussels and Persian carpets, table and hanging lamps, choice plants in pots, &c., the property of W. N. SHILSTONE, Esq.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.
N.B.—The garden will be sold at 5 p.m.

SALE OF GRAIN SWEEPINGS, OLD WOOD IRON, &c., AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.
Under instructions from the Superintendent, Prince's Dock, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Dock Premises THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 29th instant, at 2 p.m,
A quantity of grain sweepings, old wood, iron, &c.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Gowalia Tank Road, opposite Mr. N. M. Petit's bungalow, the valuable and handsome French polished blackwood, teakwood, and mahogany household furniture, plateware, neat crockery and glassware, a handsome strong light wagonette, with pole shaft and lamps, table ornaments, China and Japanese flower vases, Hinks's patent kerosine hanging and table lamps. Persian carpets, &c., the property of W. C. BAGNALL, Esq.
Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN NEW LINE STREET, WITHOUT THE FORT.
By order of the mortgagee, and by virtue of the power of sale contained in an indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 9th day of March, 1886, and on account and risk of the mortgagors, Ramchundra Gunputjee, Narayen Ramchunder, Gujanun Ramchunder, and Anundrao Ramchunder, the following property will be sold by Public Auction on the premises by Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., Auctioneers, on FRIDAY, the 7th day of June, 1889, at 4 p.m.:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground, containing by admeasurement 1,076 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Bombay for Pension and Tax under No. 596, and for Quit and Ground Rent under No. 1,160, together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling houses standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality under Nos. 21, 22, and 23, formerly and now in the occupation of the said mortgagors (Ramchander Gunputjee, and others) and their tenants, situate, on the north side of the New Line Street, without the Fort, in the registration sub-district of Fort, and bounded on the east by the property of Bhau Balsat and the property of Moroba Sewajee, on the west by the property of the late Bhowanjee Morojee, on the north partly by the property of Lukshuman Kessowjee and partly by the property of Ramchunder Narayen and Narayen Raghoba, and on the south by the said New Line Street.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Auctioneers, or to Messrs. Thakurdas, Dharamsi, and Cama, No. 23, Rampart Row, Fort, Solicitors for the mortgagee.—Dated the 11th day of August, 1888.
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, May 29, 1889.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MAY 28.

THERE was an advance of ⅛ per cent. in Consols in London yesterday; but Indian Sterling Loan remained at 109½. Silver was 1-16d. lower, at 42 3-16d.; Rupee Securities; however, were unchanged, at £67⅝ for Fours and £70⅜ for Four-and-a-half per cents. French Rentes in Paris were unaltered, at 87¼. It is announced that the P. and O. Company pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

In the General Produce Markets, Linseed was very firm, and Calcutta seed further advanced 6d. per quarter to arrive *vid* the Canal and 3d. by the Cape, Bombay seed remaining at 41s. 6d. per quarter to arrive. Rapeseed was steady at previous quotations. Wheat also had become steady, but prices were unchanged. The Sheep Skin sales opened yesterday with a very quiet feeling. Madras skins were dull and prices 1d. lower; and Bombay skins were also dull at a decline of 1½d. to 2d per lb.

COTTON in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats easier; but spot prices were quite unchanged all round. American arrivals, however, were 3-64d. lower for the nearest and 1-64d. for the most distant deliveries, and 1-32d. down in the intermediate positions. The total sales were 8,000 bales, inclusive of 400 Surats. The imports were nil. In the Manchester Market there were little doing, and the tone was in favour of buyers.

Ready Mid. Uplands remained at 11⅛ cents per lb. in New York, and August futures were one piont. lower, at 10·71 cents. The receipts at the U. S. ports were 1,000 bales only; and the total figures for the three years now compare as follows:—

	1889.	1888.	1887.
Monday's Receipts ...	1,000	2,800	1,600
Two days' do. ...	2,000	6,900	2,800
Since 1st Sept. '88 ...	5,453,000	5,352,700	5,168,800

Business in the staple in our local market, which has lately been diminishing day by day, has reached the smallest compass embraced for some time, the sales reported at Colaba this afternoon having barely aggregated 500 bales, of which half was Dharwar at Rs. 230 and the balance Dhulia at Rs. 209 and Bhagalkote at Rs. 211 per candy. The market closed with a quiet feeling, but with prices generally not quotably changed from those of last evening.

WHEAT has been quiet to-day with a small business passing, and prices are unaltered for all descriptions.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent; but there has been no further movement in rates, and the tone of the market was steady at closing.

The receipts of produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	19,303 bales.
Wheat	103,263 cwt.
Linseed...	30,239 „
Rapeseed	16,923 „
Gingelly	2,876 „
Poppy seed	4,900 „
Groundnuts	809 „
Castor seed	3,504 „

FREIGHTS continue quiet but steady. For prompt shipment there is still more tonnage offering than cargo. The Algoma (s), expected from Aden in ballast, has been taken up by a dealer for two Mediterranean ports at 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE has been weak to-day. Merchants' Bills were placed in one direction for a short time at 1s. 4 11-32d. for this and 1s. 4 5-16d. for next mail; but those rates could not be repeated. Although we closed with a weak tendency, Banks being buyers rather than sellers, 1s. 4 11-32d. being offered for Credits for the mail of next week. A fair amount of Bank Telegraphic was taken at 1s. 4 7-32d. for this mail. We quote ready:—

Bank Bills on demand...	1s. 4 7-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 4 3-16d. to 7-32d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight.	1s. 4 9-32d.	„
Credits do.	1s. 4 11-32d. to ⅜d.	„
Francs do.	1·72½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been strong to-day, though rates have not advanced appreciably. Fours for cash and the settlement near at hand have been steady at 100 1-16 with buyers for the account, and there have also been buyers throughout the day for the 30th June account at 100 5-16. Four-and-a-half per cent. Paper also has been wanted at 104½.

SHARES.—There has been a little more doing in this market to-day in the direction of Mill Scrip; but the changes which we make in our quotations this evening are in the majority of cases in favour of buyers. Central India have declined Rs. 30, say to Rs. 1,100; Imperial and Luckmidas Khimji are Rs. 10 lower, at Rs. 570 and Rs. 995, respectively; Alliance are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 610, and Empress at Rs. 710; David are Rs. 2½ lower, at Rs. 542½; and Queen Rs. 15, at Rs. 900; Manockji Petit, on the other hand, are Rs. 45 higher, at Rs. 1,275; and Anglo-Indian Re. 1, at Rs. 96 per share.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	All	13 pct.	985
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	All	10 do.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	All	14 do.	995
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£	£		
Agra Bank	10,000	100	All	6 do.	122
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	60,000	3,125	..	17½ do.	£19
National Bank of India.....	37,320	250	125	5 do.	149

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	200	1,250	1,250	Rs. 75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co....	100	500	500	Rs. 20	450
Albert Pess Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	725
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	265
Bellary	620	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	265
Breul's Cawnpore P. Co., Ld.....	0	20	200	Rs. 16	100
Bombay Cotton Press.	100	2	125	Rs. 20	140
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,880	1,880	Rs. 265	375
Mercantile Press	1,500	125	125	Rs. 0	57½
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	Rs. 0	442½
New Berar Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,350	500	500	Rs. 0	560
New India Press.....	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	82½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	100	Rs. 30	400
Sabapathy Press Co. Ld., (Bellary.).....	500	500	500	Rs. 50	500
Sind Press Co.....	400	2,000	750	Rs. 50	405
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.....	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,175
Sassoon Press Co.....	300	500	50	Rs. 25	500
Volkart Press.....	605	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	610

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown & Co., Ld.....	1,000 / 750	200 / 150	200 / 150	10 / 5 p.ct	200 / 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs. 16	160
Ba pt Co., d.....	625		185	Nil.	83
Bombay Land & Building Co., Ld.....		00	0	6 p.c.	500
Bombay Flour Mill Co.	750	500	500	10 p.c.	600
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited.	1,250	100	100	5 Rs. 5	80
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	165	Rs.	3,375
Do. (3rd issue) ...	2,000	62	375	Rs.	845
Bombay Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c.	103
Clydesdale Dyeing Co.	1,000	500	500	...	455
Cooper, Madon & Co., Ld.	3,000	100	100	Rs.	18
Deccan Paper Mills ...	1,000	500	500	Nil.	470
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaradted Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	11
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Limited	42,000	25	25		3½
Karachee Lighterage Co., Ld.	500	256	250	...	100
Kemp & Co., Ld.....	4,000	200	175	Rs. 26	387
Marcks & Co., Ld.....	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	97
Napier Hotel Co.....	300	100	100	13 p.c.	
Napier Foundry and Mfg. Co.....	1,500	100	100	...	100
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company ...	5,000	200	50	10 p.c.	218
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	8 p.a.	21
Port Canning Co.	6,000	000	1000	Rs. 19	387½
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	Nil	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.....	4,000	100	100	Rs.	112
Soundy & Co., Ld....	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	90
Southwell and Austin.	1,000	...	95	...	105
Telephone Co., Ld.....	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	8
Treacher & Co., Ld....	1,305	500	100	Rs. 90	1325
Thacker & Co., Ld.....	1,500	100		Rs. 10	150
Western India Flour Mills	000	1	125	Nil.	37 40
M. M. Mody & Co.....					

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DUNKERLEY—May 27, at Bombay, the wife of J. H. Dunkerley, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BROWNE—May 20, at Simla, the wife of Captain Clem Browne, R. E, of a son.
LYALL—May 23, at 2, Short Street, Calcutta, the wife of R. A Lyall, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1889.

WE have from time to time called attention to the various improvements which have been effected in the Police Department since the creation of the appointment of Inspector-General, but it is necessary to point out that there is still room for improvement. The multifarious duties of this important branch of the administration had for a long time previously been assuming a very elaborate and technical form; and it was quite clear that to secure for the police a real efficiency it was essential to place the department under the control of one responsible officer who would give it his undivided attention. To leave the charge of the Police to the four Divisional Commissioners, who, burdened as they necessarily must be with a multitude of weighty cares, found it quite beyond their power to go personally into minute details, whether of criminal investigation or of the internal economy of the force, was well enough in the days when it was deemed sufficient for the Police to keep the country generally quiet and peaceable. The constant changes of District Superintendents of Police, which the exigencies of the service seem somehow or other now-a-days to necessitate, to a great extent prevent these officers from acquiring any real personal influence and authority over their men, or amongst the inhabitants of their districts, such as that obtained by the late Major Probyn in Khandesh. Under the old patriarchal system a Police Superintendent who was left for a dozen years in one district, subjected to but little interference from superior authority, might work up his force according to a high degree of efficiency. But when an officer is transferred several times in a year there is no time for him to impress his individuality upon his charges. The police of a district cannot be benefited by a constant succession of new officers, each of whom has his own ideas as to the way in which the work is to be carried on. It is to be remembered that the duties of the police have expanded in every direction; they have carefully to investigate every petty case of theft or trespass which in less advanced days they would not even have been expected to record, and compile most intricate statistics, not only of crime, but of matters with which they themselves are only more or less partially concerned. Under such circumstances the only way to control the machinery efficiently, which day by day was becoming more elaborate, was to insist upon uniformity and system throughout the Presidency, to put a check upon individual tastes and idiosyncracies, and to replace the nominal control of four independent Commissioners by the absolute rule of one Inspector-General.

The experiment was made a little more than four years ago, when Colonel Wise became the first Inspector-General of Police. It was made cautiously and tentatively; and while the newly appointed officer was held responsible for the drill, discipline, clothing, and general organization of the force, the supervision over criminal investigations was for the time left to the Commissioners. It soon became evident that this arrangement, entailing, as it did, division of authority, was in many ways anomalous, and that it could only be regarded as a temporary one. Meanwhile, however, the departmental administration of the police rapidly improved. Uniformity and economy were secured in dress and equipment, accounts were brought into proper order, periodical returns were simplified, and some which were found unnecessary abolished; departmental punishments were rigorously scrutinized; arrangements for drill and ball-practice carefully systematised; a thorough inspection of police-stations and out-posts insisted on. A simple police catechism on the most important part of the Penal and Procedure Codes and the Police Acts, prepared in the vernacular for the use of each constable who can read, and a Police Manual containing all the orders of permanent interest, passed by whatever authority, were compiled for the use of superior officers. Method ceased to be the exception and became the rule in every branch of the department. The way was thus laid for the introduction of reform in the ultimate purpose of the police, the prevention and detection of crime. That the Commissioners should be reluctant in any way to detract from the dignity of their office by letting the control over criminal investigations pass out of their hands was not unnatural. But all objections were overruled; and the fiat went forth that while Commissioners were still generally responsible for the state of crime in their respective divisions—whatever this rather elastic proviso may mean—the authority over the Superintendents and their subordinates in all matters of this nature was to be henceforth vested in the Inspector-General. The Bombay Police Department was thus placed on a level with those of the sister Presidencies and Provinces and with the other departments of this Presidency, such as the Survey, Salt, Forests, and Public Works, which are administered by their departmental heads and not by the Revenue Commissioners. Simultaneously with the introduction of this salutary measure, Government took up the question of the registrations of crime, the prompt disposal of all complaints made to the police, and a simplification of the annual police statistics.

Formerly the registration of crime was conducted by the Chief Constable of a taluka, or, as he is described in the Criminal Procedure Code, the officer in charge of a police-station. His records were of course in the vernacular; and so, although district superintendents of police might, as some did, keep for their use a note-book of all the complaints made to the police, yet there was no compulsion upon them to do so. For those who did not, there was no standard form laid down in which the notes should be kept; and there was a great want of finish in these compilations. When the time came for preparing the elaborate statistics required by the Government of India recourse was always had to the vernacular register of the chief constables, and there was great delay in consequence. Now all this has been changed; and in each district one concise but yet complete English register is kept, which gives a history of each case, however trivial, from the date of the first complaint to the police to the final order passed by the Sub-divisional Magistrate. This has the two-fold advantage of affording a thorough means of supervision over the investigation in every case, and of supplying all the data required for the statistical returns. Moreover, until lately, although the occurrence of every crime was notified to the magistracy, yet in undetected cases no final report of the police investigation was ever made. It was obviously unsatisfactory that there should be nothing more than departmental supervision over such cases; and now in every instance a return has to be promptly made in a standard form to the Magistrate through the Superintendent, and the date of this return is entered in the register. There is nothing so fatal to efficiency in police work as delay, and there is nothing of which lazy or corrupt chief-constables are so fond. The one likes to put off as long as possible the evil day in which he must take some action in the matter before him; the other knows only too well that the longer he procrastinates the greater will be his facility in tutoring the witnesses to forget about the circumstances which they have seen, or in learning by rote some concocted story. It is very satisfactory to see that Government have taken up the matter vigorously, and placed it in the hands of an officer whose sole duty is to watch and direct the agency of his department. In the matter of police statistics too an excellent improvement has been made. Under the system that formerly obtained the total number of cases reported was not shown, a large portion of the class known as false cases being entirely omitted. But all maliciously false accusations were entered as though they were true; and percentages showing the degree of success obtained by the police were worked out on this illogical basis, the results arrived at representing nothing in particular. Now all complaints are entered, all false accusations immediately excluded from them, and the percentages worked out on true cases only. Thus the police have every opportunity from a departmental point of view to practise simplicity and effect in their operations with economy of time in coping with the criminal classes. But this is not all that is needed. The cry comes from nearly every district that only the riff-raff of the population will come forward as recruits; for the work is hard, and owing to small pay and poor prospects the service is unattractive. In many parts of the Presidency an ordinary cooly can earn more than a policeman, while everywhere a groom or a dog-boy can get wages equal to those of a chief constable of many years' service. In these times of financial pressure it may be difficult to meet the difficulty; but unless it is met and overcome the result must be disastrous. It will never do to let the professional criminal classes get the better of the police. We have long advocated the formation in some shape or form of a detective department; and the necessity for this, together with the correlative enhancement of the rate of pay generally throughout the various grades of the force, cannot be safely disregarded. Credit is due to Colonel Wise, the present Police Commissioner in this city, for his exertions to improve the police. But a great deal has yet to be done.

GOVERNMENT has issued a Resolution on the Sind Irrigation Report, to which, with the Commissioner's letter thereon, we drew attention some days ago. The year, according to the Superintending Engineer was a very poor one, the river rising late and falling early, and though the maximum height at Bukkur was the highest on record, except that of 1882, it only remained at that height for one day—a most unusual incident. The season, however, in the Commissioner's opinion, was on the whole favourable, the rainfall, though deficient in quantity, being seasonable. The prices of produce ruled unusually high, and the result was a satisfactory revenue report. It appears that the mileage of canals and river embankments, notwithstanding various inevitable alterations in the course of the river and the delta, is practically undisturbed, while the alleged decay of the canals, of which some complaint was made, is treated as "an expression entirely unsupported by any evidence." the canals being regarded as in excellent working order, otherwise the revenue would not have been so satisfactory as it proved. Dealing with the proposals as to "a liberal expenditure on canals in Sind," Government affirms the principle, but is not satisfied as to the specific direction in which the outlay might most beneficially be made; and this, together with the memorandum of the Commissioner, in which, as we formerly pointed out, he criticised somewhat severely, canal administration generally is to form the subject of careful enquiry. The agricultural operations and financial results of the year, we are informed, are the best on record, the area of cultivation from canals being 1,871,114 acres and the total canal revenue (assessed) Rs. 38,82,426. The expenditure on maintenance and repairs was Rs. 13,02,617, and that on extensions and improvements Rs. 2,04,096, making, with the collection charges, a total of Rs. 18,48,883. An outlay on capital account of Rs. 1,93,841 for major works is referred to, of which the report contains no record. The expenditure thus was upwards of a lakh and a half in excess of that of the previous year, though, as it transpires, this could be well afforded. The question of the irrigation in Khelat territory has been submitted to the Government of India, and it is anticipated that arrangements will be made for the systematic assessment of the lands irrigated beyond the frontier, for the control of remissions, and the punctual remissions of the revenue, without which irrigation beyond the frontier had better be abandoned. To one remarkable feature of the report the Resolution calls attention, namely, a discrepancy of Rs. 20,000 in the total amount for collection; but this, as was the case last year, will probably be explained as being due to deductions of remissions on account of previous years. Most satisfactory and most encouraging to Government in the development of irrigational works in Sind is the fact, which is clearly demonstrated, that the remissions of the year are less than half the total of the previous year, and, with the exception of 1881-82, considerably lower than in any of the previous six years. If such results can be obtained under all the disadvantages which the Commissioner and the Superintending Engineer complain of, it may be confidently expected that when the improvement in the administration and the extensive engineering designs contemplated are carried out the clear profits will be of far greater dimensions.

FOR some time past a change in the *personnel* of the Jamnagar State has been expected, and the visit of H. H. the Jam Saheb to Bombay some few weeks ago appears to have led to final negociations to this effect. It was known that Mr. Maganlal would vacate the office of Chief Minister, and His Highness, anxious to obtain the services of a capable official as Dewan, had before him the names of some four or five gentlemen who were considered to possess the requisite qualifications. It was made a *sine qua non* that the new Dewan should be a gentleman in the enjoyment of the full confidence of the Government of Bombay. The names were submitted in the ordinary way to Government, with the result that the Jam Saheb's choice was endorsed by H. E. the Governor in Council, and when we say that Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee has been selected, it will be at once admitted that His Highness's prime condition is strictly complied with. The personal popularity with all classes and the success which has attended Mr. Dosabhoy's career in Bombay may be taken as a good augury for his administration in Jamnagar. The State, rich and productive as is its soil, is capable of vast improvement, and its resources, if carefully husbanded, may yield a greater return than at present. Under the new *regime*, which will commence, we understand, from the beginning of next month, the affairs of the State, we are convinced, will be administered with the utmost efficiency and with greater benefit to the Jam Saheb and his subjects. Mr. Dosabhoy's departure from Bombay will be Jamnagar's gain, and we congratulate both the Jam Saheb and his new Chief Minister.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Oriental, with inward English mails, is expected to arrive at Bombay at 6 a.m. on Sunday next.

THE Government of India, in reviewing the annual report on irrigation works in Bengal, draw attention to the fact that only one work has paid its working expenses during the year. The loss on the major works was over Rs. 4,85,000, the largest which has been reached for 20 years. The revenue of the year was nearly three lakhs less than that of the previous year and lower than that of any year since 1880-81. The Government of India consider the extension of the distributary system in Orissa, for which liberal estimates were sanctioned in 1883, should be more rapidly carried out, as only one-third of the work has been done. The largeness of the arr

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE PEACE OF EUROPE.

OMINOUS STATEMENT BY LORD SALISBURY.

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the House of Lords last night a debate took place on the Naval Defence Bill, in the course of which Lord Salisbury made an important speech in reference to the political situation in Europe. His Lordship dwelt upon the insecurity of the present peace, and said that, although he could not say war was actually imminent, nevertheless real danger existed against which England must guard.

The Bill was eventually read a second time.

MOTION BY MR. O'BRIEN.

LONDON, MAY 28.

In the Commons Mr. O'Brien in a vehement speech moved the adjournment of the House as a protest against the employment of the forces of the Crown in the eviction of thirty of Lord Lansdowne's Irish tenants to-da y.

Mr. Balfour warmly defended Lord Lansdowne, and said he was a hu mane and upright landlord, and that the plan of campaign was solely answerable for the evictions.

Mr. Gladstone gave Mr. O'Brien his qualified support and attacked the policy of the Government in Ireland.

The motion was rejected by 208 against 162 votes.

RUSSIAN REACTION IN FAVOUR OF FRANCE.

ST. PETERSBURG, MAY 27.

The cordial reception given to King Humbert at Berlin by the Emperor of Germany has produced a strong reaction in Russia in favour of France.

THE STRIKES IN GERMANY.

BERLIN, MAY 27.

Forty members of the Committee appointed by the miners on strike in Westphalia have been arrested on suspicion of being connected with the Socialist movement.

H. M. S. SURPRISE.

MALTA, MAY 27.

Her Majesty's ship Surprise, which stranded off Syracuse, has been floated off and towed into this port.

THE INCOMING MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 28.

The P. and O. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Oriental, with the outward English mails of the 17th inst., left here for Bombay at 9 a.m. this morning.

LAWN-TENNIS IN IRELAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 28.

The *Pioneer's* London correspondent telegraphs that at the Irish Championship Meeting in Dublin Mr. Hamilton has beaten both the Renshaws.

THE LEPROSY QUESTION.

A Bill has been drafted on the leprosy question, and will be shortly brought forward for consideration.

EXPORT OF GRAIN AND THE PERSIAN GOVERNMENT.

The export of grain from the Gulf ports has been prohibited by the Persian Government. This does not apply to stocks now ready for export.

THE PROVINCIAL MUNICIPAL ACT.

Mr. Crosthwaite, the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, may possibly join the Supreme Legislative Council this season at Simla, to see the Provincial Municipal Act passed into law.

NEWS FROM AFGHANISTAN.

On the 16th instant, at a parade of the Kabul garrison, a man of a Kandahar regiment fired at Parwana Khan, the Deputy Commander-in-Chief. The bullest just missed his side, and the man was arrested. The Amir was at Mazar-i-Sharif on the 13th instant, having returned from his visit to Shadian, where the Boundary Commission camped in 1886.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD.

Lord Charles Beresford will shortly renounce Parliament and revert to the more active duties of his profession.

THE POSTMASTER-GENERALSHIP OF INDIA.

It is understood that Sir Frederick Hogg does not return to India, and Mr. Fanshawe becomes the permanent Postmaster-General.

THE PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

In connection with Sir John Gorst's recent statement on the subject of the recommendation of the Public Service Commission the *Pioneer* hears from trustworthy sources that the Secretary of State doesnot wish to legislate at all.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean arrived here yesterday evening.

PLYMOUTH, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Ganges arrived here yesterday morning.

LISBON, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Golconda, outward bound for Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, passed here this afternoon.

PORT SAID, MAY 27.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara, outward bound for Bombay and Kurrachee, left here yesterday morning.

SUEZ, MAY 27.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Peninsular arrived here from Bombay yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ranald, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Huzara left here this afternoon.

The Italian Mail steamer R. Rubattino left Suez for Aden and Bombay on Monday, the 27th, at 3 p.m., and the same Company's steamer Bisagno, which left Bombay on the 8th, arrived at Hongkong to-day.

COLOMBO, MAY 28.

Mail steamer Rome from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats easier.

Good Fair Dhollera	4 7-16

The Manchester Market has been little doing and in favour of buyers.

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1-4
2½ per cent. Consols for account	99⅛
3 per cent. French Rentes	87½
4 per cent. Rupee paper	67⅛
4½ per cent. "	70½
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	109⅛
Bar Silver	42 3-16

The Peninsular and Oriental Company pays a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

NOTES FROM LONDON.

OUR London correspondent, under date May 10, writes:—Scientific advance, like English national finance during certain years, is progressing by leaps and bounds. Such great progress is being made in certain directions that the dreams of romancists have already been surpassed. More than that, we are trembling on the verge of new discoveries which may open up to us oceans of unimagined knowledge and whole continents of wonders. The Royal Society Conversazione held on Wednesday evening, by the marvellous things displayed thereat, has set eminent men of science in a state of trembling expectancy. One gentleman, who, in his way, has done great service to science and art especially in connection with India, writing to me yesterday, referring to a certain conference recently held, in which there had been much plain-speaking and perfect courtesy withal, says: "Why can't we carry on political discussions in the same uncompromising but impersonal manner? They are surely the very highest and most complex of scientific subjects if you view man as a product of national evolution." He then proceeds to say: "However, the greatest, most revolutionary fact of to-day is the discovery announced in this morning's papers in their reports of the Royal Society's Conversazione last evening that dry oxygen is inert. It is impossible to circumscribe the possibilities of this discovery." This language is not in the slightest degree exaggerated; there can be little doubt we are on the eve of great discoveries, and our range of knowledge is destined to a vast increase. At the Conversazione a model was exhibited which should have some influence on a point discussed, I suppose, on every P. and O. boat each time it passes up and down the Red Sea. The point is whether the Suez Canal has had any effect in lowering the temperature of the Red Sea.

On one and the same steamer you will hear the exactly opposite opinions. For example, Captain Worcester, of the Sutlej, in November last had no doubt whatever that an appreciable diminution of temperature in Red Sea heat had followed the opening of the Canal. The Purser who, it will be remembered, owing to his great experience, was specially sent that voyage, Lord and Lady Lansdowne being on board, on the strength of his half a hundred voyages up and down the sea, did not believe the Canal had had the slightest effect on modifying the heat. The model at Burlington House on Wednesday, which has a bearing on this point, was one of the Atlantic Ocean, by which ocean currents were illustrated. A circulation of air was obtained from an ingeniously contrived machine which reproduced the current conditions of the Atlantic. It was demonstrated that the influence of a Panama Canal twenty miles wide upon ocean currents would be *nil*. Does it not follow from this that the influence of a narrow strip of water like the Suez Canal could have little effect on the Red Sea, unless indeed a continuous stream of icy-cold water flowed southwards through it continually? I should think there are occasions when the temperature of the water in the Eastern Mediterranean is within a degree or two of the Red Sea water. It showed surely, from meteorological observations taken at Suez and from the logs of P. and O. boats, to set this most interesting question at rest. A further point demonstrated from the model I have referred to was that if Central America were removed not a drop of the Gulf Stream could ever leave the Strait of Florida. Deprive England and the North-Western Coast of America of the Gulf Stream, and Icebergs would be seen in the English Channel, half of our climatic and other advantages would vanish, while coast-bound North America would become a worse Newfoundland. Science gives promise of such development that it is possible a few centuries hence, if America or some other great Power should wish to urge war against England, instead of sending an armed force to invade the country, our enemy would despatch a scientific commission to Central America to divert the Gulf Stream! Now, who shall say science is not at once wonderful and—beneficial?

Mr. Slagg's retirement from Parliament has anticipated his death by a few months only. The hopes of his relatives that by giving up Parliamentary life and husbanding his strength he would regain vigour has been falsified. His action in Parliament was not always such as to command the approval or to excite the applause of Anglo-Indians. This much, nevertheless, must be said for him that in what he urged he believed he was acting as much for the benefit of Anglo-Indians as of Indians. He was of opinion that there was no surer way of binding India to England than by a policy of generous concession to the people of the country. During the 1885 and 1886 elections he had some stirring passages at arms with your late Governor, Sir James Fergusson. Opinions will differ, according to the point of view taken, as to which of the antagonists had the better of the fight. In my humble view Mr. Slagg more than maintained his position.

Who would not, if he could, be editor of a Republican journal in America? The present Minister to France is Whitelaw Read, Editor of the *New York Tribune*; Minister to Russia, Allai Thomdike Rice, Editor of the *North American Review*; Consul-General to London, J. C. New, of the *Indianapolis Journal*; Minister to Peru, John Hicks, of the *North-Western*; Minister to Germany, J. Hulstead, of a Chicago paper; while other eminent American journalists are Assistant Postmaster-General, Assistant to the Treasury, Superintendent of the Census, Private Secretary to the President, and so on. Even France could not beat this record. In France it is only the Parisian journalist who gets into high office; in America any State stands on the same footing as the Empire State of New York.

CRICKET AT SIMLA.

A MATCH was played on the 22nd and 23rd instant between the Simla Cricket Club and the 2nd Queen's. Simla had a very good batting team and fair bowling, and were all round stronger than the visitors who, however, played a plucky uphill game. The home team went in first, Rivett-Carnac and Smyth getting to work at once, and making 16 off the first few overs. The first wicket fell for 34, but then Waterfield, as strong a batsman as any on the ground, was clean bowled by Howick without making a run. The third and fourth wickets fell for 54, but Beatson and Perkins made a stand and raised the score to 94 before they were separated. The sixth wicket fell for 102, and Anderson then partnered Beatson, who was playing in fine form. At 175 Wilcott bowled Beatson, who had made 52. The innings closed for 206, Anderson carrying out his bat for 42, well and carefully made.

Rain interfered with the play in the afternoon, and the visitors lost their wickets rapidly. The first and second wickets fell for 33, and when time was called four men were out for little more than 50. On Thursday morning a better show was made, Howick batting freely and making 57. No one else, however, made a stand and the team scored only 130. In the second innings Simla had it all its own way, and the bowling was completely mastered. The first wicket fell for 39, but 239 runs had been made before the next man was out. Waterfield by brilliant play put together 139, while Carnac followed with 106, an excellent innings. When the stumps were drawn Simla had scored 338 for the loss of seven wickets only. Score:—

SIMLA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Co Rivett-Carnac c Francis b Wilcott	11	c Finch b Godman	106
Capt Smyth c Godman b Howick	27	not out	5
Mr J E Waterfield b Howick	0	c Wilcott b Godman.	139
Dr Horne c Dormand b Godman	13	run out	34
Major Beatson b Wilcott	52	c Francis b Godman	7
Mr A E J Perkins c Francis b Howick	28	c and b Howick	26
Mr G Elsmie b Howick	4	b Howick	0
Major A D Anderson not out	42	not out	4
Revd E T Beatty b Wilcott	0		
Lieut-Col E R Elles b Wilcott	5	c Rogan b Godman	4
Gr Partridge c Dormand b Godman	8		
Extras: Byes 13, legbyes 3	16	Extras: Byes 9, legbyes 4	13
Total	206	Total	338

THE 2ND QUEEN'S.

Capt E O F Hamilton b Horne	3
Bandmaster Rogan b Waterfield	0
Mr H T W Hamilton run out	22
Pte Finch, b Perkins	21
Sergeant-Major Dormand c Elles b Perkins	0
Pte Howick c Perkins b Waterfield	57
Mr G G Whiffin c Waterfield b Horne	3
Pte Godman c Horne b Waterfield	5
Sergeant Griffiths b Horne	1
Pte Francis c Horne b Waterfield	2
Pte Wilcott not out	8
Extras: Byes 6, wides 2	8
Total	130

A NOVEL CRICKET MATCH.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

BELGAUM, MAY 26.

THE cry of "Is it not dreadfully hot?" is no more heard among people dwelling here—rain, thunderstorms, and even a hailstorm of considerable violence, all and each have visited us, and rendered life quite endurable, as far as the weather is concerned. With the cooler days, polo and cricket have again become the rage. Several very interesting cricket matches have been played. Of these, "Regiment *vs.* Station" was a very good match,—"Regiment," the 13th Somersetshire, won, although "Station" was represented by very good players. A match is now on the tapis, I hear—"Ugly *vs.* Handsome"—the competitors to be classified by a committee of three ladies, whose names are kept strictly private. The choice of sides will doubtless be productive of much merriment, and possibly some little heart-burning, for, although many of us admit we are "not what they'd call handsome, you know," we still do not like to be styled plain, much less "ugly." And how many pretty sneers we shall hear from the lovers of the ugly ones as to her sister's handsome beau. He, handsome, indeed! But this has yet to come.

The usual birthday parade was held on the 24th. The extra native regiment now stationed in Belgaum made the review more imposing, in point of numbers, than usual, the *feu-de-joie* were well fired, and the "three cheers" for the Queen-Empress given with the greatest gusto. The march-past was well done, but there seemed some confusion among the native infantry regiments, when turning to wend their way homeward. Perhaps the apparent scrimmaging was "all correct," but to my untrained and non-military eye it took the form of dire confusion.

General Cox is away on three months' privilege leave—his Burma leave, I believe—and Colonel St. John, of the 30th N. I., is commanding the station, while Colonel Cherry, of Bellary, is commanding the district.

The monsoon seems approaching, heavy banks of cloud are filling up in the S.-W, and the breeze seems already full of moisture. With the rains the district folks will return to Belgaum and the station will be very full. Already people find it difficult to get houses. *Apropos* of houses in Belgaum much room for improvement is visible in the greater number of domiciles. On all sides one hears complaints of houses in "fearful conditions;" roofs the very reverse of watertight, rafters that are shaky in the extreme, and walls that show such huge and ominous cracks that their ability to stand another monsoon seems exceedingly doubtful. House-rent is on the whole cheap, but house-owners for the most part, show a distinctly hostile front if the faintest hint of repairs is made to them and tenants are left to their quakings and fears of being buried by their own roofs literally, or to undergo the expense of repairs at their own expense.

Another wedding is shortly to take place. Miss Eales, Dr. A. Pollen's step-daughter, is to be married on the 1st of June to Captain Smith, Paymaster of the 13th Somersetshire Light Infantry.

PRESENTATION.

A LARGE and influential meeting of Mahomedans was held under the auspices of the Anjuman-i-Ishatul Islam on Monday evening in the hall of the above Anjuman, near Two Tanks, Kazipoora Street. The hall and approaches to the building were artistically decorated with lamps and oil buttees. An address in Arabic was presented to Mr. Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed (one of the vice-presidents of the above Anjuman) on his departure to England to complete his studies in law. Mr. Kazi Esmaul Porebundri occupied the chair. On the motion of Mr. Syed Hassan (hon. secretary), seconded by Mr. Munshi Shaik Ahmed, Mr. Moulvi Barkatoola read the address, which showed that Mr. Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed was appointed the Moslem agent on behalf of the Association in England to look after the political and religious interests of his community. The address was presented to him by the president. The president made a long speech, in which special mention was made of the important service rendered to the Anjuman as well as to the community by Mr. Moulvi Rafi-ud-din Ahmed. In reply Mr. M. R. Ahmed thanked the Anjuman for appointing him the Moslem agent in England for the promotion of the interest, political and religious, of the community. He said he would use his best endeavours to perform this important and onerous daty. It was also decided that a deputation of the Anjuman should wait upon him at the Apollo Bundor to wish him a pleasant voyage.

THE INDIAN PAVILION AT PARIS.

AFTER the excitement of the opening day the Exhibition is beginning to settle down, writes the Paris correspondent of the *Daily News*, and it is possible to form some idea of its main features and to judge what are likely to prove the most attractive spots. It has been filled all day with a lively crowd, in which the foreigners seem to have become infected with Parisian gaiety. Paris was never more herself than she is at the Exhibition, and still never so cosmopolitan. All the restaurateurs who have hired large spaces are sure to make fortunes. There have been bread famines for the last two days, because so much bread has been drawn from the bakers' shops to the Champ de Mars. A 'charming and original feature of the Exhibition is the Rue du Caire, in which the illusion is almost perfect. It is heightened by the Egyptian donkeys, which are to be harnessed to Bath chairs, and let by the "job" or by the hour to take visitors, who do not want to walk, over the grounds. I am sorry to say that the donkey-drivers have not forgotten the word *backsheesh*, which is constantly heard here. A thing that greatly struck me was the familiarity of the Egyptians with the English; they speak it better than most other foreigners who have learned it, whilst their French is ridiculously bad. This is a new feature in the East, where formerly the best known European tongues were French and Italian. Not only the British occupation of Egypt, but the preponderance of British trade in Suez is forcing the Egyptians to learn English, which is also taught them in the schools of Anglican missions.

Not far from the Cairo-street is the Indian Pavilion which is the combined work of Sir George Birdwood, Mr. Vincent Robinson, and Mr. Purdon Clarke. To Sir George Birdwood is due the attempt to bring India into the Exhibition without State aid, and this is the first time that such an idea has been seriously mooted, much less carried out. Thus far Indian exhibitors have placed large funds at the disposal of Government officials, enabling them to gather the contributions from all parts of India; but Sir George has not benefited by any organization of this kind, and did not obtain a halfpenny from anybody. He has been well seconded by Mr. Vincent Robinson, who suggested the general arrangements of the Pavilion and of its exhibits. He also had the idea of the Central Hall with its bold columns and its fountain. Mr. Purdon Clarke, who in 1878 designed the Pavilion for the Prince of Wales's Indian Collection, is also the author of this building, which is one of the most truly Oriental in character that has ever been seen in Europe. It is rich in local colour, and the most interesting of any of the detached building in the Exhibition. Mr. Clarke thought the style of the transition from Hindoo to Mogul architecture would afford the greatest scope to decorator and carver, and so chose it. A highly ornate design was made necessary by the general plan of the Exhibition. Lovely details abound in this Indian building when one mentally compares it with the Orientalisms of the time of George IV. one realises the great progress made in knowledge of Asiatic art and sympathy with its special beauties. A line of Hindoo columns runs the whole length of the building, save where in the centre it opens into the Great Hall. The fountain is made to fascinate the eye with sculptures of grotesque figures racy of the soil of India. Mr. Purdon Clarke had to work in flimsy materials in building his hall, but he has contrived to give it the massive air of a hewn stone edifice, and to cast over it an air of great antiquity. The intention is to represent a serai, where merchants having deposited their goods in the shops extending on both sides of the main building, unpack and display them. For the nonce, one almost fancies oneself in India. The trades of India are to be well represented in this mock serai, and especially the tea-trade. Small parcels of tea will be given to visitors to take away, and *samovars* and tea-pots will be ready for those who would also like to refresh themselves in the verandah, which is arranged as a tea-room.

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE following additional passengers proceeded by the P. & O. Co.'s s. s. Clyde, Captain J. L. Parfitt, to London and Brindisi yesterday:—

FOR LONDON.—Sub-Conductor A. Learmouth, Mr. Learmouth, Mr. J. Counsell and Mr. A. G. Sutherland.

FOR BRINDISI.—Mr. H. Brittain, and Major O. M. Creagh.

PARSIS AND THE CONGRESS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Much has been written about the necessity for the Parsis to hold aloof from the Congress movement, but to an outsider it would seem that no strong reasons have been adduced for urging this course. If the Congress simply bring to the attention of the rulers defects that exist in their legislative and administrative proceedings, if it point out in respectful language how their rule might be brought more into sympathy with the ruled, then no grounds of mere worldly self-seeking or paucity of numbers should weigh with an intelligent community. How are we then to account for the fact—for a fact it is, as many who are in good position to judge of the matter allow—that this so-called national movement is regarded with suspicion and indifference by the Parsis? I have been at some pains to ascertain the cause of this (to use the mildest term) apathy; and I find it to be the distrust—probably through erroneous and insufficient judgment—with which the Brahmin character is regarded by members of this community. A Congress on the Bombay side, a Parsi would urge, will chiefly consist of Deccani Brahmins. There are excellent men to deal with as long as no personal questions arise; but when points which arouse self-interest will occur, or when some faulty step will be taken, then the interests of the minority will certainly suffer, or the odium of the proceedings will certainly be thrown upon Parsis. In fact a Parsi generally regards a Brahmin (I know not with what degree of truth) as a mere politician and no statesman. It remains for me to suggest that my Brahmin brethren should do all in their power to remove this misapprehension (as I take it to be) of their character by some of the communities of Western India.—Yours, &c.,

May 28. BETA.

B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY FACILITIES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish to appeal to the B. B. and C. I. Railway authorities to consult my conveniences in three respects:—1st.—The present fast train which starts from Colaba at 6-45 (Bombay time) is quite unserviceable to the passengers at large. It is only useful to the passengers who go to "eat the air" after office hours (*i.e.* 5-30p.m.), and then return home only for supper, but not those who have to work hard and go home tired, or those who have other business to do at home. I may suggest, therefore, that the train may be caused to start from Colaba at 5-40 instead of 6-45 p.m., arriving at Bandora at 6-15 p.m., and in the morning to start from Bandora at 9-45, arriving at Church Gate at 10-15 a.m., as in many offices the hours are fixed from 10-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m. 2nd.—At present the third class carriage for females is attached last, which arrangement in some or many respects is inconvenient, because it is far off from the doors of the station, and when they come rather late it is quite impossible to run and catch the train, and are liable to miss the train, which I observed this morning at the Bandora station at 10. These native females, as a rule, carry with them their children and small bundles of their cloths, &c., and in the rainy season it must prove most inconvenient. I would suggest that a carriage may be reserved for them next after the second class in rear. 3rd.—The fruit-sellers in the dry season, in addition to their noisy cry annoy the passengers by jumping from one compartment into another, while in the rainy season there is the further annoyance of having clothes spoiled by muddy feet.—Your, &c.,

Bandora, May 27. A DAILY TRAVELLER.

DIVINE SERVICES.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held this evening on board the s. s. "City of Carthage," in the Victoria Dock, at half-past seven o'clock. Captains, Officers, Engineers, Seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

ASCENSION DAY—THURSDAY, MAY 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6-45 a.m.—Matins.
7-15 a.m.—Holy Celebration.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, (FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.)

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 147, 150 and 317.
The offertory for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
8-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST, COLABA.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
6 p.m.—Choral, Evensong, and Address. Processional Hymn, 147. Proper Psalms 24, 47, and 108. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis, Bunnett—Hymns 300 (1) and 150. Recessional 149 (2).
The Choir will be accompanied by the Band.

ST. PETER'S MAZAGON.

Eve of the Ascension.
8 p.m.—Evensong, and Sermon by Rev. H. de la Pon Beresford.

Ascension day.
6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.
8 p.m.—Evensong.

ENGLISH MISSIONS IN INDIA.

THE following, extracted from a letter written to his friends at home by a young Indian civilian, has been sent to the *Public Opinion* for publication. As it represents the mental attitude of a section of our countrymen in India towards the Christian propaganda in Hindostan, we give it herewith:—"The English Missionary in India does a great deal of harm and no good whatever. I quite approve of sending missionaries (provided they lay aside English prejudice) to people and races who are either absolute heathens, or whose religion is accompanied by immoral or debasing customs, but the Hindu is not a heathen, and certainly the Mahomedan and Buddhist is not. Also their scriptures, in their original purity, do not in any way counterbalance the abuses (child-marriage, perpetual widowhood, female infanticide, &c.,) which have been introduced by the Brahmins, and which are now generally associated with Hinduism. Reform in these matters will come far better from within than from without; in fact it is fast doing so. As to endeavouring to make natives change their religion altogether it is a crime. There is no other word for it. This proselytising is the one thing which makes the educated native look upon us with distrust and with suspicion. I suppose you know that the Mutiny was caused solely by a report gaining credence that the sepoys of our army were to be compelled to become Christians; and that the lady doctors, who are now universally acknowledged to be one of the greatest blessings English rule has conferred upon India, had at first the utmost difficulty in getting into the zenanas because the natives (the educated natives) thought they wanted to proselytise under pretence of giving medical aid. Moreover, the so-called native Christians are notoriously the worst, most rascally, and unhappiest community in the whole of India. They are men of no religion whatever. The missionaries cause them to be outcast, separated from their families and friends, and give them in return absolutely nothing. They are totally unable to understand the Christian religion. They have no faith whatever, and hardly profess to have."

A CURIOUS story is told with regard to a well-known Liberal peer. It seems the Liberal leader of the House of Lords walked the other afternoon into the Carlton Club, made his way into the smoking-room, to the surprise of everybody present, and throwing himself into a chair, began in a leisurely way to read a newspaper. For a moment or two there was whispered speculation as to the possibility of Lord Granville having "'verted," and then a Conservative member ventured on an expression of pleasure at seeing Lord Granville so much at home. "Why shouldn't I be here?" asked his lordship; "this is the Reform Club, is it not?" But a glance round the room convinced him that he had blundered, and then, disregarding the eager invitations extended to him to remain, he hurriedly made his way out of the enemy's quarters. The error was a curious one, seeing that the clubs are so much unlike in their structural arrangements.

THE Shah has made Sir Edwin Arnold a Commander of the Imperial Order of the Lion and the Sun.

THE SIMLA SEASON.

THE Viceroy and Lady Lansdowne returned from their trip to Naldiar on Wednesday, writes the *Saturday Evening Journal*, and although their experience of weather in the hills was by no means favourable during the first twenty-four hours of their stay in camp, it afterwards turned out beautifully fine, and they were able thoroughly to enjoy the beautiful scenery to be found in the hills around Simla. So pleased were they, that they will make another trip there next week. Lady Lansdowne gave another of her weekly afternoon parties last Thursday, and these, I understand, will be continued throughout the season, in addition to the larger evening parties, thus thoroughly establishing the character of Lord and Lady Lansdowne for hospitality.

I mentioned last week that the first performance of "Jim the Penman" had been given, and proved a thorough success. But it is useless for me to go into details of the acting of the different characters, as this has already been done very fully in the columns of the *Englishman*. The second performance was given on Saturday night last, when Lord and Lady Lansdowne and all the big wigs of Simla society were present, and, of course, the house was crowded. There was one more performance given this week. The supper after the first performance was given in the New Tea Room in the United Service Club.

Other entertainments provided were the opening of the new tea-room at the United Service Club, to which, of course, there was a great rush to obtain invitations, as the ladies of Simla, like the Athenians of old, are always desirous to see and hear something new. Every one pronounced a favourable opinion upon the new room which has been built just above the band-stand, so that the ladies can enjoy their afternoon tea and ices without being incommoded by the crowd below. All that remains to be done is to open the new entrance to it from the Mall, but it is said that the Municipality have raised some objections to this, which have not as yet been got over.

The week concluded with another successful gymkhana, at which all Simla were present and the members of the Viceregal staff had as usual a marquée for the entertainment of their friends. The chief sporting event, however, which is attacting attention at Simla, is a trotting match for Rs. 4,000 aside between a pony belonging to Lord William Beresford and another owned by the sporting Simla tradesman, Mr. Pollard. Both ponies are known to be fast goers, and as the distance is between three and four miles, and most of it either up or down hill, the stamina of the ponies is likely to be thoroughly tried. For the races which are to come off at the end of the month a large number of ponies have arrived from Ambala and other stations in the Panjab, and so the meeting is likely to prove a great success. The Jutogh amateurs have also given another performance, and there have been two cricket matches, the principal of which was that of the Engineers and Artillery against the World, in which the latter was successful.

The first entertainment this week was a dance given at the United Service Club on the 21st; on the following day Mrs. Chesney gave a garden party in the afternoon, and on the same evening there was a smoking concert at the New Club. Among the other entertainments were to be a two days' cricket match of the Simla Club against the Wiltshire Regiment, and to-day there is to be another match against the Union Club. The chief function of the week was of course, the Levée and State dinner on her Majesty's Birthday.

THE NEW C. T. C. RULES.

AT the meeting of the principal representatives of racing in Upper India held at Simla on the 25th, it was resolved to submit the following suggestion for the consideration of the Calcutta Turf Club in connection with the proposed change of rules:—

(1) The measurement for all ponies to be final at 5 years; (2) that all ponies should run under the measurement certificate for the racing year from 1st May to the 30th April; (3) that a maiden horse or pony should be declared an animal that has not won Rs. 200 in any race in any country; (4) that all meetings in which there are no stakes of the value of Rs. 200 or over should count as Gymkhanas and remain out of the *Racing Calendar*; (5) that a maiden shall continue a maiden throughout the day; and (6) that in the opinion of the meeting, representing all the important racing centres in Northern India, it is undesirable to extend the constitution of the up-country Committee beyond the Stewards of the Lucknow, Umballa, Meerut, Simla, and Dehra meetings.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, May 28.—Pressure has decreased in the whole of the Indian region. The change is large in Sind, the central parts of the country, and in Malabar, and moderate elsewhere. Readings are low in Sind and the Central Provinces, high on the west coast, Guzerat, Central India, Rajputana, and also Tenasserim. Winds circulate cyclonically round Sind with a low pressure in the Central Provinces. The low pressure is irregular elsewhere. The wind is blowing strongly in Sind and freshly on the west coast. Temperature has generally risen, except in the peninsula. The mean temperature exceeds the normal average in Burma, Bengal, Bombay, and Madras, and is below it elsewhere. Scattered showers of rain have fallen in Burma, Bengal, the south of the peninsula, and the Deccan. Barometer is below average in the south of the peninsula and Burma, and the conditions are becoming favourable to another incursion of the monsoon current.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

(MAY 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Mauritius mail closes Zanzibar (noon) Thursday, the 30th.

Teheran route right to London.

Turkish route right to Pera.

Cable Trinidad-Demerara interrupted. Messages for British Guiana will be sent over interrupted portion by boat.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY NIGHT, MAY 27.

10 p.m.	85·1

TUESDAY, MAY 28.

6 a.m.	83·5
10 a.m.	88·3
2 p.m.	90·4
4 p.m.	88·2

DUSTOOR SAHEB JAMASPJEE MENOCHERJEE JAMASPASANA, Ph. D., high priest of the Parsees, received, as he deserved, the sympathy of the whole of his community yesterday, on the occasion of the death of his wife, who died on Monday night last at his residence in Parsee Punchayet Lane, Fort. The deceased was a pious old lady held in much esteem for her domestic virtues. The funeral, which took place yesterday morning, was very numerously attended.

THE Russian Government has come to the decision to continue, without further delay, the Central Asian Railway from Samarkand to Tashkend. Although the length of this section is only 200 miles, mails are still sent to the capital of Turkestan by the Orenburg route.

THE lamented death of Mr. F. Berry, writes the *Pioneer*, is as unaccountable as it was sudden, for the town of Raipur seems to have been quite free from cholera at the time of his seizure, though as usual there was some abroad in the district. Mr. Barry had been playing golf on the morning of the 17th, and on his return complained of feeling fatigued: at 10 o'clock in the morning he was taken ill, and he succumbed to the attack in less than twelve hours. A correspondent who has had opportunities of judging of his work, speaking of his loss, says:—"It will be difficult to fill the void in the Chhattisgarh Agency. At the time of the Kalahandi disturbances (in 1882) all the sterling qualities possibility of Lord Granville having "'verted," and then a Conservative member ventured on an expression of pleasure at seeing Lord Granville so much at home. "Why shouldn't I be here?" asked his lordship; "this is the Reform Club, is it not?" But a glance round the room convinced him that he had blundered, and then, disregarding the eager invitations extended to him to remain, he hurriedly made his way out of the enemy's quarters. The error was a curious one, seeing that the clubs are so much unlike in their structural arrangements.

THE Shah has made Sir Edwin Arnold a Commander of the Imperial Order of the Lion and the Sun.

BOMBAY EYE AND EAR INFIRMARY.

A MEETING of the subscribers, donors, and friends of the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was held on Sunday last at Girgaum, when Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit presided. There were also present Messrs. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, J. F. Fernandes, Drs. A. D. Mody, DeSa, F.D. Divecha, Da Gama, Fernandes, and others.

Dr. J. A. da Gama, the honorary secretary, read the following report:—

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—I am very much obliged to you for your kind presence here this afternoon to hear the report of the work done at the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary during the 4½ years of its existence, which has come now to its termination. Before, however, giving a summary of the work of the Infirmary from the 13th of November 1884, when it was open to the public, to the 30th April of this year, I would like to read to you the minutes of the meeting of the committee of management of the Infirmary, which was held on the 11th August 1888, and it is as follows:—"A committee meeting of the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary was held on 11th August 1888 at 4-30 p.m. at the Fort Residence of Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit. Sir Dinshaw M. Petit in the chair. The subject of continuing the working of the Infirmary was discussed. On finding that some of the subscribers had withdrawn their monthly subscriptions, and that the work could not be carried on with the remaining subscriptions, it was resolved that the Infirmary should be kept going until the money, collected from subscriptions, lasted, and that afterwards it should be closed. It was also resolved that the furniture, instruments, and all other things now used for the Infirmary purposes should be given to Dr. Da Gama as a mark of appreciation of the services he has rendered to the poor suffering from eye and ear diseases." According to the resolution of the committee, the Infirmary will continue its work to the end of this month, when the cash in hand will nearly have been expended, and that the little money that remains, viz., Rs. 363-9 annas will not be sufficient to meet the expenses for the current month and month of June. I shall begin by giving you a short history of the institution itself. In the month of August of 1884 I represented to several gentlemen, and among them to Mr. Sorabji Shapurji Bengali, C.I.E., whose interest for the well-being of the poor is proverbial, that there was a great want felt of another institution for the especial treatment of the eye and ear diseases in Bombay, notwithstanding that there was a Government Eye Hospital, and other general hospitals and dispensaries wherein cases of eye and ear diseases were treated. After mature consideration Mr. Bengali took up the idea, and in order to find out whether there really was a necessity for such an institution or not, he said that a fair trial should be given to it for two years at least. He gave his support by a monthly subscription for two years certain. I feel confident that it was owing to the hearty support given to it by Mr. Bengali that the other phylanthropic ladies and gentlemen gave also their support to the Infirmary, some as regular monthly subscribers, others as donors. Their names are in the first year's report published in 1886. In the month of July 1885 the venerable father of the chairman, Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, whose generosity towards the poor is perennially sung by his monumental charities in this city and elsewhere, offered to the committee of management of the Infirmary the sum of Rs. 30,000 for a building for the institution with the conditions, 1st, that the Bombay Government should give a suitable piece of ground for the building; 2ndly, that they should maintain it permanently, either themselves or through the Municipality; and 3rdly, that the institution should bear his name. The committee accepted the offer with the best thanks to its munificent donor, and

read by the honorary secretary, giving an account of four and a half years' work of the institution and the accounts submitted be adopted." Carried unanimously.

(2.) Propcsed by the chairman and seconded by Dr. F. D. Divecha, "That, in accordance with the resolution of the managing committee, dated 11th August 1888, the Bombay Charitable Eye and Ear Infirmary be finally closed, and that out of the balance remaining on the 16th May 1889 of Rs. 363-9 annas, all expenditure up to the end of this month be defrayed from it, and any sum remaining be placed at the disposal of Dr. Da Gama to be spent as he thinks proper. That also, according to the resolution of the committee, the furniture, instruments, and all other things now used for the Infirmary purposes should be given to Dr. Da Gama." Carried.

(3.) Proposed by Mr. Fernandes and seconded by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee Patel, "That the best thanks of the meeting be given to Dr. Da Gama and the other honorary surgeons who have so generously aided him in carrying out the work of this useful institution at so much sacrifice of their valuable time." Carried.

(4.) Proposed by Mr. Sorabjee Framjee and seconded by Dr. Mody, "That the best thanks be given to the chairman." Carried.

Dr. Da Gama said at the end of the meeting that as he did not wish to see the Infirmary suppressed altogather, he would carry it on himself, and in order to make it accessible to the poor, he would charge the following small minimum fees, that is to say, one rupee as entrance fee and 4 annas for every subsequent day of treatment; Rs. 10 for a cataract operation. Any person subscribing Rs. 25 had a right to send two patients for treatment gratis to the Infirmary during one year; if Rs. 50 were subscribed, 4 persons could be sent, and so on.

The meeting thought that the scale of fees was extremely moderate.

MEMORIES OF SOUTHEY.

THERE is an article in the May number of *Cornhill*, in which the writer gives the results of his attempt "to learn of living lips the impression made on the dalesmen by the great scholar, so little known intimately, save to his household, but so widely loved in the Vale of Keswick."

"NOT A MAN AS IVVER CRACKED ON."

The first thing, and the last, which seems to have struck the village folk in the case of Southey, as of Wordsworth, was his self-absorption. Both of these sages found peace in meditation, and "walked with inward glory crowned." The *Cornhill* writer says:—"All the memories of the dale that can now speak of the Poet Laureate tell of him as 'one who was not a man as said much to anybody except he kenned 'em and then he wad nivver ga by wi'out passin' t' daay.

"Vara kind, ye kna,' and weel thowt on, a particler man to look upon, but not a man as ivver cracked on with anybody a deal," is another character of the poet, given by one who often met him.

"Remember Southey?" (pronounced "Soothey" hereabouts). "Ay, barn, wha cou'd forgit him?" said one of my friends. "Sic a tall, slender man, wi' sic eyes and sic a head of hair—a vara particler, man" (meaning, as one ought to explain, a very noticeable man) "was Robert Soothey."

THE POET IN CHURCH.

Southey seems to have been equally "rapt in church":—From many witnesses one has heard how that "Mr. Soothey," who was a "reg'lar churchgoer, ye kna," used to sit through the service with his eyes close shut, as if in deepest meditation. The pews in those days were square boxes, "aw maks o' sizes and aw makes o' colours an' aw." The Southeyian pew, repainted, as he himself chronicles, in 1822, was on the right-hand side of the chancel, and nearest to the body of the church, and Southey was too tall to remain invisible when seated; folks noticed his bushy head, so venerable grey, and the meditatives mien with which he entered into the service.

THE LAUREATE'S LIVERY.

Southey was as simple in his clothes as other Laureates have been:—"Was Mr. Southey often seen?" I once asked.

"Ay, ay most every daay. He could go out all wedders; and if it was fine he would have a beuk in his hand and be gaan slow, and if it was wet he would step away grandly. The way he would go up Causey or Walla Crag was something serious. There was no pride about Soothey. He moast always wore clogs, and all the bairns wore clogs, and he had a fawn-coloured all-round cwoat and a cap with a neb to it—that was his rig—vara plain, you mind, but vara neat; not a button off nor nowt; but he nivver wore swallerlapped cwoats, for o' they was in vogue—moastly all-round lang fawn ones. And at times, latterly, he had brown cwoat with cape to it, over shoulders; but that was at end o' his time, ye kna."

SOUTHEY'S FAVOURITE WALKS.

Visitors to the Lakes who are also lovers of the Lakeland poets will be specially interested in what the *Cornhill's* interviewer learned about Southey's favourite spots:—"Where did he usually walk?"

"Well," continued my informant, "Soothey was partial to Latrigg; vara fond o' t' Terrace road alang by Applethet to Millbeck. I have heard him saay finest spot in whole daale was t' view above Applethet. Then he was vara proud o' the Howrahs; he would walk backward and forward there for an hour or mair." (I remembered, as the old man spoke, the contemplative picture Southey draws in the passage of his "colloquies" that begins, "I was walking alone in Howrah.") Very curiously, and wrongly, Wordsworth was described by the dalesmen as being "no mountain man." Not so Southey:—

"He was a very good walker, was Mr. Soothey, ye kna,—tall and leish, but had nowt to carry, and cud git ower t' grund weel if hedn't a beuk in his hand," the same old friend once said; and as he spoke I remembered the way he loved to go round by the Brundholme Woods and across the Greta, and so by the Druid circles home; how he often clomb Saddleback and Skiddaw, visited Eagle Crag in Borrodale and Honister; how he cared much to visit the quaint little churchyard among the mountains of St. John's Vale, and so again stroll homewards by the haunt of the Druids, or onwards to Dalehead Hall for the poet meeting by Leathes water. I remembered how he described himself as walking hard all day with a single rest upon a stone, and a single apple for food. It is not generally known how, latterly, Crosthwaite churchward was the poet's favourite haunt. He would go by Howrah, and so by Church Lonning, and Doctor Dub, to the churchyard.

THE POET AS "WATER-DOG."

The interviewer gleaned some facts about Southey's favourite pools, as well as about his favourite paths:—Another informant once spoke of the poet's way of going up the Newlands Beck or to Applethwaite Ghyll for a bath. "He was just a grit watter dog, was Mr. Soothey, nowt mair nor less," said the old yeoman; "he was terble fond of bathing thereaway, bslaw t' Emerald bank." Fond as the poet was of Catghyll, of the stream at Ashness, or of the miniature cascades of the Causey Pike Beck, he never so entirely entered into the glory of the river god as when as he was feeling the refreshing coolness of that beck

Whose pure and chrysolite waters
Flow o'er a schistose bed

below the beautiful farmhouse beneath Causey Pike, where his brother Tom Southey, the retired sea captain, came to reside on Lady Day of 1819.

SOUTHEY'S LOVE OF CHILDREN.

With the following pretty little reminiscence, telling of the poet's love of little children, we must conclude our abstract of this excellent paper:—One of the older inhabitants of Crosthwaite parish tells me of the way in which, however absorbed the old poet might seem, he would never forget to pat a child on its head as he passed it. His love for children was wonderful. A child's grave was enough to keep him in Cumberland till his bones were laid beside it; for the children's sake he toiled unceasingly and with them he sorrowed and rejoiced. Southey could not hear the patter of the little clogs along the road without hearing the patter of his own brains upon the way, and giving children wayfarers his benediction.

GOVERNMENT EMPLOYES TO BE PAID IN SILVER.

THE London correspondent of the *Sheffield Telegraph* hears that orders have been given at the various Government works to pay the workmen's wages in future in silver, so far as an amount in silver is legal tender—namely, up to 40s. In some cases an enormous heap of silver will be required—for instance, at Woolwich, where from twenty to twenty-five thousand pounds are paid away weekly. In Birmingham the amount is about one thousand pounds. One explanation is that great inconvenience has hitherto been felt by the men from having to get gold changed before they could make their weekly purchases. The small tradesmen with whom they deal are often unable to give change, and too frequently the only recourse is to the public-house, where, of course, more or less of the sovereign is "melted." To remedy this evil the wages are now to be paid in silver. Besides this advantage, however, there undoubtedly is the further one of relieving the bank of some of its large over-stock of silver, and bringing back a good deal of gold to London, where it is more needed.

DISAPPEARING LONDON.

THE West-end Londoner who has never explored the quarter that leads to the nothern heights, writes Mr. Percy FitzGerald in the *St. James's Gazette*, will be agreeably surprised by the antique original flavour of "Me rie Islington." At night or evening, the bustle glare of lights, jingling of bells, and converging of tramcars, and enormous crowds waiting or passing, the fine clear air, the steep hilly streets, the glimpse of the open country, and the general animation make up quite a foreign scene. There is even a half rural air, with the stunted or "pollarded trees, the terraces and mouldering gardens in front, and the little superannuated houses; carriers' carts are waiting loaded and ready to set off for villages and towns a few miles away. Old Sadler's Wells Theatre introduces us at once to the New River, officially constituted and recognized by a large reservoir and offices, where it "pulls itself together," as it were, after its long forty miles' journey from Amwell, in Hertfordshire, before beginning its work in London. The old theatre, brimful of curious associations, still struggles on, and still presents itself as a very quaint old-fashioned pile. In prints of old Sadler's Wells—and very pretty they are—we are shown this rural playhouse, on the bank of the New River itself, with a row of trees between and a man in a cocked hat fishing. As is well-known, this position by the river used to be turned to dramatic uses, the waters being let in for aquatic spectacles. The shade of Grimaldi must haunt the place. The track of the New River can still be made out, running beside the theatre, but it is now covered in.

The old mansion in Clerkenwell which serves as the head office of the New River Company is worthy of the energetic, gallant, and beruffled Sir Hugh Myddleton, the Lesseps of his time. His statue is to be seen in Islington; and in all the annals of English pluck and perseverance there is nothing finer or more encouraging than the indomitable courage of this intrepid water-purveyor—himself "a company." The board-room of the building is a fine picturesque apartment in a good old style; its ceiling, a handsome piece of florid decoration: laid out in carpet pattern, or like a flower-bed, with rich stucco borders—a circle within a square and a border round that again. Panelling runs all round, and there is an elaborately wrought mantel, with carvings and other decorations. Corinthian pillars flank it, one on each side, and the whole chamber has a lightsome spacious look and general air of state.

Among Lamb's quaint and interesting recollections of his time at Christ's Hospital, one of a little boy's scheme which was never carried out always seemed highly original. He once, he tells us, planned an expedition to discover the source of the New River; that is, to follow its course to the original spring in Hertfordshire. But, as may be conceived, this was far too arduous an undertaking for a schoolboy. The New River seems to have been always associated with Lamb's course in a mysterious way. In his school-days the summit of holiday enjoyment was to be taken to it to bathe: an extraordinary proceeding which now-a-days would be a high crime against manners. At one time he fixed his residence on its very bank, at Colebrooke-row, and his letters have constant allusions to his "old New River." He was proud of his little house. "You enter without passage into a cheerful dining-room, etc." It was from this mansion, as all readers of "Elia" know, that George Dyer, the blear-eyed pundit, walked straight into the river, and was fished out, having had a narrow escape indeed. He lived to marry his char or washerwoman in his old age, to his great comfort.

It is impossible to pass this house without being affected with dismal associations. It stands in a most desolate stretch of houses, and the buried river in front seems to add to the forloraness. Since Lamb's day it has been carefully covered in, and is, as it were, lost to view. But as we come to Canonbury it suddenly shows itself in a rather cheerful fashion between green banks and trees. Following it diligently we see it rippling away between its banks—very pellucid on the whole and not too broad for an active jumper to clear it at a bound. It does not seem more than two or three feet deep. Here there are abundance of shady trees; and the houses have their little gardens coming down to the edge, with cosy seats, with a stray Japanese umbrella spread—all exactly as if it were some real river and not this unpretending make-believe runnel. But still has it not come all the way from "pleasant Hertfordshire," and recreated many a cit's heart, who of a summer's evening has his afternoon tea at the river's edge? Presently our old New River dives underground once more, and seems hopelessly lost. Here I was completely puzzled to find it again. With much difficulty and many inquiries, and many false scents, too, I caught it up; when I saw it strike out across the country, meandering over a rich green pasture in diligent fashion, with a pretty open walk beside it. Thence it passed under the road by some old-fashioned houses with gardens and overgrown with creepers.

Here is the prettily named region of the Green Lanes, and an old-fashioned line of houses called Paradise-row which looks out on spreading "park-like meadows," to use the auctioneers' term; and here our river seems to have regularly got free and started off across the grass, never stopping till it reaches Stoke Newington. Here, however, it meets with rough usage; for the company have erected large buildings, pumping engines, and reservoirs, and, as it arrives from Hertfordshire it is detained prisoner until it accumulates in volume. In short, the amount of agreeable twirling and general aquatic vagaries pursued by the pleasant little stream during its course must be extraordinary, and it brings pleasure and rurality wherever it goes. I was sorry to part company with it, and would gladly have pursued it further on its rural course.

A MELBOURNE DAY MYSTERY.

INTEREST in the extraordinary escape from drowning of Mrs. Walker, a passenger on board the R.M.S. Cuzco, during the inward voyage of that vessel, was revived by the arrest on the 1st of this month of her husband, William Frederick Walker, on a warrant charging him with intended wife-desertion. The warrant, which was issued at 3 o'clock, was executed an hour afterwards by Plainclothes-Constable Canty, and after an ineffectual attempt at settlement Walker was lodged in the city watchhouse. The circumstances leading up to the arrest were first brought under public notice on 26th April. The morning papers of that date recorded the sensational rescue of Mary Anderson Walker, a saloon passenger on board the Orient liner Cuzco. As the steamer, homeward bound from Sydney, entered Port Phillip, general alarm was created on board by the sudden disappearance of Mrs. Walker, who a few minutes before had been quietly seated at luncheon. A search was made, but no sign of the missing woman could be found, except the clue afforded by a couple of camp stools piled up as a sort of impromptu staircase to a port hole. The assumption was that Mrs. Walker had either fallen or jumped overboard, and the vessel's course was immediately altered in the hope of picking up the castaway, but as the R.M.S. Parramatta, which was steaming down the Bay, was seen to stop and lower a boat it was concluded that Mrs. Walker had been rescued, and the Cuzco proceeded on her voyage to Williamstown. It was afterwards found that this assumption was correct. Mrs. Walker had been picked up by the boat from the Parramatta and landed at Queenscliff, where her husband proceeded on the following day. The next and still more astonishing development of the case was that the husband refused to take his wife back, on the ground that her mishap had covered him with disgrace. As Mrs. Walker had explained that she fell out of the port during a fit of sea-sickness, this action on the part of her husand had the effect of renewing suspicions which had already been aroused by her strange disappearance. The circumstance was the more notable because Mr. Walker, who had taken passage for London, expressed his intention of proceeding immediately on his voyage, and actually opened negotiations with the Orient Company to have his passage ticket renewed for the next steamer. In the meantime the husband took up his residence at the Grand Hotel, while Mrs. Walker, with her sister, went to the Victoria Coffee Palace. It is understood that overtures for a reconciliation were made by the wife and refused by the husband, less on the ground of personal dislike than on the fact that her sister was living with her. Hearing that her husband intended to leave for Sydney by yesterday's express, Mrs. Walker, as a last resource, placed her case in the hands of Messrs. Gillott, Croker, and Snowden, of Collins-street west, by whose advice a warrant was issued for Walker's arrest. Constable Canty, who was entrusted with the execution of the warrant, found Walker at the Victoria Coffee Palace, discussing the dispute with his wife, and both parties accompanied him to the solicitor's office, where a last attempt was made to arrive at an amicable settlement. Finally Walker agreed to pay down £150, and to sign a deed binding him to a further payment of £1 a week during his wife's lifetime. But when the document was drawn up Walker, who had been brooding over the matter, point blank refused to sign it. After considering the subject, he said he preferred to let the warrant be executed and to engage a lawyer on his own part. He was immediately taken to the city watchhouse and placed in the cells. Some hours afterwards he was bailed out in his own recognisance of £50 and one surety of £25, the bondsman being Mr. Francis Simeon Turner, of 342, Little Collins-street. Walker is 27 years of age, and describes himself as an importer. He was married to the prosecutrix about two months ago at Christ Church, Sydney.

PROFESSOR VAMBERY ON PROGRESS IN TURKEY.

AT the invitation of the Anglo-Hungarian Committee, Professor Arminius Vambery, of Budapest, attended a meeting at Exeter-hall on the 9th inst., and delivered a discourse on "Cultural Progress in Turkey." The chair was taken by Sir Lepel Griffin, and there was a large attendance.

Professor Vambery commenced his address with a short review of the social and domestic life of the Turks. He said that, except for the quiet and somewhat melancholy expression of his countenance, which one might call the seal of fatalism and of Mahomedan *nirvana*, the Turk was as much a European as ourselves. In his dress he had entirely approached the English, excepting his head gear, the food of the upper classes was nearly like our own, and in his amusement the Turk went even further than ourselves. Even the haremen—decidedly the blackest point of the social life in the East—was continually undergoing essential changes. Of course, it would be much better if that horrid and inhuman custom could have disappeared out entirely, but female education must proceed on the way of radical reforms, and the key of that terrible lock could only be manufactured in good girl-schools. But plenty of signs were forthcoming of the beginning of a transformation. In their dress the Turkish ladies were beginning to show better taste than before. The veil had arisen from the eyes to the upper part of the forehead and had fallen down from the middle of the nose of the chin. We in Europe still laboured under the impression that the harem was sanctioned by the Koran. The Koran did not speak of any restrictions to the rights of women. In the habitation, in furniture, and in the social intercourse of the better class hardly any trace was left of the Oriental spirit which pervaded the same class in Persia and in India.

THE DAWN OF WESTERN CULTURE.

The light of Western culture, noticeable in the upper classes, was beginning already to penetrate to the lower strata of society. Up to recent times the Turks were following strictly the Mahomedan mode of teaching of bygone ages, which was generally of a religious character and something like our own scholasticism in the middle ages. There existed in Turkey three different schools—the primary schools; schools which corresponded to the English colleges and to the gymnasiums of the Germans, where religion, Arabic, Persian, geography, history, natural sciences, and French were taught; and there was also a kind of school were pupils were trained for admission into the military colleges. Professor Vambery next dealt with the language and literature of Turkey. The Turks had borrowed thousands of Persian and Arabic words, and they went so far as to employ foreign words even where their own vernacular would have been fully sufficient. The Ottoman Turkish became a horrible medley of three entirely different languages, of course wholly unintelligible for the illiterate and lower class. An essential change for the better had taken place. Instead of the long sentences extending sometimes over more than two pages, it had become a habit quite recently to write short phrases, to use good Turkish words instead of Arabic and Persian, and to popularize the literary language. The Press had begun rapidly to spread. In his own time there was only one paper which was read, and that only by a few selected persons, whilst at present the Turks had a number of daily papers, and the number of readers was certainly as large as that of other countries in the south-eastern portion of Europe.

MODERN SCIENTIFIC KNOWLEDGE.

During the reign of the present Sultan all branches of our modern science were duly cultivated in Turkey, and science and religion were better friends in Turkey than even here in Europe, and no Turkish Huxley would be necessary to take up the gauntlet against over-zealous ecclesiastics. In the modern Ottoman literature all standard works on natural sciences could be found in good and clear Turkish translations. What surprised him most in the modern Turkish literature was the zeal shown to make the Turks acquainted with the worthies of our own public life and with the heroes of our own literary world. In a collection would be found the biographies of the great English princes, politicians, generals, philosophers, travellers, engineers, and actors, and to see a Turk interested in the life or works of Shakespeare, of Garrick, of Darwin, of James Watt, of Herbert Spencer, and others had certainly an uncommonly strange appearance. The changes wrought did not appear only in style and language, but also in the spirit and tendency of Turkish literature. It was only to be regretted that the Turk betrayed in his modern literature a too slavish imitation of the French, who were up to recent times the favourite teachers in Turkey, but whose modern literature was by no means apt to leave a beneficial influence upon the minds of a nation tending towards our Western civilization. It would be certainly much better if Turkish literary reformers would take for a pattern the healthier products of English literature, and if politics would not influence their literary tastes. Their modern writers, such as Kernal Bey, Shinassi Effendi, Hamed Bey, and many others were fully penetrated by the new spirit and were animated by the best desire to serve their country, and some of them, brilliant literary geniuses, would do honour to the most advanced European nation. By their strictly overwatched and often curtailed meetings they had already succeeded in arousing the feeling of patriotism and of national self-esteem, feelings of which the Turks, like all Moslems, were hitherto sadly lacking, but which, if properly fostered and wisely directed, might bring forward results surprising to public opinion in Europe, and particularly so to the class of politicians who imagined that they had only to shovel the corpse of a Turk out of Europe and of Asia.

TURKISH LITERATURE.

This new tendency of Turkish literature had greatly diminished, and would in the future still more diminish, the fanaticism and hatred of the Mahomedans of Turkey against us. The real source of that fanaticism and aversion was not at all the Koran, as generally supposed, but rather our political dealings with the Turkish State, which were not always very fair, and which had been mostly actuated by the common desire of injuring the State interests of the Ottoman Empire in every possible way. We could not expect the Turk to love us, knowing as he did that we did not love him, and if we were anxious that the reformatory work should succeed, we must prove to the Turks that we did not share in the views of our politicians of anti-Mahomedan tendencies, and that we looked upon them as brethren and not as enemies. Englishmen, standing at the top of our modern civilization, had only to look at the neighbouring Christian nations, and they would discover many symptoms of that difference even in the heart of Europe. More than one Christian nation was still looming in the dark recess of mediæval politics and society, and so was still Asiatic. The real glory of our European civilization did not lie in big armies, but in our liberal institutions and in the free and unchecked development of our mental qualities and energies. And if a good many of our fellow Christians in Europe were still behind in grasping the sublime idea of our 19th century, how could we expect the Mahomedan Turk, the Asiatic Turk, to do it so quickly? He believed the best course would be to show forbearance and patience and then our modern civilization would and must progress in the neighbouring East.

SYMPATHY FOR THE TURK.

He could not approve of our continued scolding and blaming instead of endeavouring to encourage and support the Moslem world, and still less could he justify the doings of a certain class of statesmen who prided themselves on throwing all kinds of impediments in the way of the hard-struggling Turk, and who were ready to denounce a nation they hardly knew. That unjust dealing not only produced distrust against our civilizing efforts and ruined our prestige, but it was fraught with great danger to our own cultural life, for the more we had recently weakened the power of the Turk, the more imminent had become the danger of a general European conflagration and the heavier had grown the military budgets all over Europe. Since the last Russo-Turkish war the armies of Europe had been trebled, and even the British tax-payer had to contribute heavy sums towards the defence of his Imperial interests. It was high time that those misconceptions and prejudices should be removed which had guided us hitherto in our management of Eastern affairs, and which had been the main reason that England, formerly known all over Mahomedan Asia as the true friend and protector of Islam, was now to be ranked with that power which prided itself on the title of the destroyer of Islam." Our Queen, who ruled more than 50 millions of Mahomedans, could not become the out-spoken enemy of one-sixth of her subjects, nor could Englishmen, who were known for their love of liberty and equality, allow the persecution of their fellow-men, because they differed from them in creed or colour. But as long as Englishmen adhered to the noble principles of justice and humanity they would be esteemed and liked all over the world, and maintaining the glorious inheritance of its ancestors, England would remain great, powerful, and happy. (Loud cheers.)

A vote of thanks, moved by Sir P. Baines and seconded by Sir Donald Stewart, was then passed to Professor Vambery for his address.

PROSPER MERIMEE'S "UNKNOWN."

"AN Author's Love" is the title of a work in two volumes just published by Messrs. Macmillan which playfully professes to contain "the unpublished letters of Prosper Merimee's 'Inconnue,'" says a home paper, which writes:—

Most persons have read the "Lettres a Une Inconnue," the publication of which made so great a sensation some fifteen years ago. The letters were Merimee's side of a correspondence which went on for thirty years between him and a women with whom he was in love or all but in love (if such a state of feeling can exist), and who would seem to have been quite in love with him, although not willing to set no bounds to love. She appears to have continued to love him devotedly up to the hour of his death, and he was sixty-seven when he died. These letters are not, alas, the letters of the unknown, but only an ingenious and imaginative effort to fill a want. It would be well for the too credulous reader to turn to the little epilogue at the end of the second volume. "By the tideless sea at Cannes on a summer day I had fallen asleep, and the plashing of the waves upon the shore had doubtless made me dream. When I awoke the yellow paper-covered volumes of Prosper Merimee's 'Lettres a Une Inconnue' lay beside me; I had been reading the book before I fell asleep, but the answers—had they ever been written or had I only dreamed?" This question is signed by "the author." It must be remembered that it was long contended by those who did not know the secret that there was no such person as the *Inconnue*; that she was but a creature of Prosper Merimee's brain, on whom he poured out all the varied thoughts and whims and fancies, artistic schemes, paradoxes, puzzlings about life, satire of the living, curious contemplation of the dead, which floated every hour across his inquisitive and egostistical mind. But this conjecture was too subtle. There was a real living correspondent of Prosper Merimee, whose name is known to many past and present residents in Paris. Why indeed should it not have been so in his case as well as in that of Michael Angelo and the Princess Victoria or as in the case of Lord Hervey and Lady Mary Wortley Montagu?—although in this latter instance the correspondence was of friendship strictly, and, as we are assured on the best authority, never strayed for a moment into the dangerous ways of love.

CONCERNING MR. GLADSTONE.

But although there certainly was an *Inconnue* these are no letters of hers. Yet these letters are very interesting. They might have been written by the real unknown. They are clever, bright, tender, fanciful. They fit in with Prosper Merimee's letters. Though the whole thing is only a work of fiction, still these are the sort of letters which Prosper Merimee might have written or inspired to fill the part of the unnamed and non-existing correspondent. Naturally, they discuss all manner of persons in various countries, and the unknown writer, supposing her to have had a real existence, and to have written these letters, must have had not only a prophetic insight for the discovery of a great man, but a prophetic inspiration which made her unconsciously anticipate the position he was to take with his people. For instance, she is in an English country house in November 1845, and she meets Mr. Gladstone. How he towers," she says, "above other mortals." She wonders if he will deign to speak to so unimportant a person as she is, and only hopes that her immense admiration for his genius will plead for her. "Every one in the country," she adds, "is talking about him." In November 1845? Had he then attained to that noon of fame? Was he then regarded as towering over other mortals? We should not have thought so. But the fair unknown says she was in the country house in November 1845, and she ought to know better than we who were not. When she meets Mr. Gladstone many years later, in 1861, she speaks of him with admiration as "a wonderful man who will go far." But he would seem in 1845 to have gone about as far, according to her observation, as a man could well go. Mr. Disraeli she once met at Stafford House, and she studied him carefully and appreciated his determination, his steady purpose, his resolve to make a way for himself—very much as we all appreciate these qualities in him now. But she did not like him. The manner of his introduction to her was awkward; she was spoken of as one who had read every book he had written, and this perhaps annoyed him. Anyhow, he quickly dropped her down, and, as she puts it, "I felt distinctly snubbed." "Mr. Gladstone," she says, "was infinitely more agreeable in his manner; he left one with the pleasant feelinge of measuring a little higher in cubic inches than one did before—than which I know no more delightful sensation." She touches on passing London scandals, some of which are not quite forgotten as yet. She immensely admires "Romola"; and she writes about Hepworth Dixon's account of what was at that time an almost mythical place of wonder and lurid curiosity, now a common halting-point in an ordinary tour, the Salt Lake City, where Brigham Young was prophet then. She writes something about books and authors with a charming lack of precision, as, for example, when she ascribes the "Sentimental Journey" to Dean Swift.

AT ALGIERS.

The unknown author of these letters goes to Algiers, and sends to her correspondent some vivid and picturesque descriptions of the scenes on which the immortal Tartarin de Tarascon received and conferred distinction. Many of her replies show that she understood her correspondent to be pressing her rather hard for precise descriptions of any astonishing Oriental sights or modes of life which might happen to come under her eyes and her observation. She generally gives an evasive answer; but in one instance she consents to tell him something "spicy," which, however, she does not tell to us—a thing perhaps not to be altogether regretted. In the letters of Mgrimee himself there is a good deal of sensuous suggestiveness, to put it in mild terms, and when he is in one particular phrase of the same mood he is fond of trying to startle his correspondent by some remark about undraped goddesses or decolletées dresses; and there is a somewhat long-sustained joke about a present of garters; and there is a statement made on this latter subject by the writer of the unknown letters which, if it had been really written at the time assigned to it, would have been somewhat in the nature of a prophecy. So long ago as 1858 she looks out ominously for the coming of another revolution. "Does the Empress, I wonder, ever tremble," she asks, "as she looks out over the Tuileries gardens," . . . "or query whether the day may yet come when she too shall gaze upon a sea of angry human faces or fly from the execrations of an enraged Paris multitude?" The unknown encourages Prosper Merimee to go to Vienna, and she uses a word which shows that she knows the place. "You will find it *gemuthlich*," she tells him, "and once under the spell of that word you are lost." There is a good deal of harmless chaff in these letters, much warm out-pouring of love, and much also of earnest and well-founded remonstrance with the shadowy Merimee for his fits of distrust and coldness and cynicism. The relative part of woman to man is well kept up. If this had been really the unknown, it would be certainly to the credit of Merimee's heart and nature—and at one time many people insisted that he had no heart, and questioned if he had any nature—that he should have succeeded in holding during thirty years the faithful and it would seem the pure love of a woman. Some love he must have had in him, as Thackeray says of Swift, to have got so much. As to these letters, which only feign to be the replies, or some of the replies of the fair unknown, all we can say is that whoever wrote them, wrote very well, and quite knew how to meet the humours of a correspondent.

A DIAMOND BRACELET AND WHAT BECAME OF IT.

AT the Central Criminal Court on the 9th inst., before the Recorder, Henry Hinks surrendered to take his trial for unlawfully misappropriating a diamond bracelet said to be of the value of £350, the property of Messrs. Lewis and Allenby, silk mercers, Regent-street. Mr. Grain and Mr. Warburton prosecuted, and Mr. Mackarness appeared for the prisoner. It appeared that in July, 1887, a customer of the prosecutors' was indebted to them to a large amount, and he placed in their hands a diamond bracelet as security. Eventually the prosecutors resolved to dispose of this bracelet, and it was placed in the hands of the prisoner, who had been connected with the jewellery trade, and who had become known to the prosecutors for many years, to sell, an agreement being drawn up that if not sold by him it was to be returned, and was not to be parted with unless with their consent and approval. The prisoner appeared to have represented that he was unable to find a customer until January of the present year, when he pawned the bracelet for £50, under a special contract, and it was sold under this contract, at the expiration of three months, for £60, the prosecutors thus entirely losing the article. The defence set up was that the prisoner was an honourable and respectable man, and that he considered himself justified under the terms of the contract in making use of the bracelet to relieve himself from a temporary pecuniary pressure, and that he had no intention to defraud. Lord Chief Justice Coleridge was called as a witness for the prisoner, and gave him an excellent character extending over a period of 28 years. The jury retired to deliberate, and in about half an hour they returned, and found the prisoner guilty, but strongly recommended him to mercy. Sentence was postponed.

THE STORY OF PROFESSOR HUXLEY'S LIFE.

MR. HUXLEY'S life, as told by himself, is related in the home papers thus:—

"My dear Mr. Engel,—You really are the most pertinaciously persuasive of men," so writes Professor Huxley to Mr. Louis Engel, the editor of *Our Celebrities*, a monthly portfolio of photographic portraits and brief biographies. Mr. Engel's "pertinacious persuasion" has met with an exceeding great reward. For the eminent Professor has been induced to write the half-a-dozen quarto pages of autobiography which accompany his portrait in the May number of the publication. The photographic portrait is excellent in its way; but the portrait painted by the Professor himself is more excellent and interesting still. We subjoin a brief abstract of the article, together with some interesting extracts.

THOMAS THE DOUBTER.

Professor Huxley was born on the 4th of May, 1825, at Ealing, and his parents called him Thomas Henry. Why, he does not know; "but," he adds, "it is a curious chance that my parents should have fixed for my usual denomination upon the name of that particular Apostle with whom I have always felt most sympathy. Physically and mentally I am the son of my mother so completely—even down to peculiar movements of the hands, which made their appearance in me as I reached the age she had when I noticed them—that I can hardly find any trace of my father in myself, except an inborn faculty for drawing, which unfortunately, in my case, has never been cultivated; a hot temper; and that amount of tenacity of purpose which unfriendly observers call obstinacy." As a child, the future professor aped the manners of a handsome, courtly clergyman, whom he was supposed to resemble. "I remember turning my pinafore wrong side forwards, in order to represent a surplice, and preaching to my mother's maids in the kitchen, as nearly as possible in Sir Herbert's manner, one Sunday morning when the rest of the family were at church. That is the earliest indication I can call to mind of the strong clerical affinities which my friend Mr. Herbert Spencer has always ascribed to me, though I fancy they have, for the most part, remained in a latent state."

THE PROFESSOR'S FIRST POST-MORTEM.

Professor Huxley's ambition as a youth was to become a mechanical engineer. But it was ordered otherwise, and he commenced the study of medicine under a brother-in-law. Physiology was the only part of his professional course that really deeply interested him. But he did not look upon physiology from the naturalist's point of view; what he most cared for was "the architectural and engineering part of business, the working out the wonderful unity of plan in the thousands and thousands of diverse living constructions, and the modification of similar apparatuses to serve diverse ends." This attraction to the study nearly proved fatal to him at the outset. How this came about shall be related in Professor Huxley's own words:—

I was a mere boy—I think between thirteen and fourteen years of age—when I was taken by some older student friends of mine to the first post-mortem examination I ever attended. All my life I have been most unfortunately sensitive to the disagreeables which attend anatomical pursuits; but on this occasion my curiosity overpowered all other feelings, and I spent two or three hours in gratifying it. I did not cut myself, and none of the ordinary symptoms of dissection poison supervened, but poisoned I was somehow, and I remember sinking into a strange state of apathy. By way of a last chance I was sent to the care of some good, kind people, friends of my father's who lived in a farmhouse in the heart of Warwickshire. I remember staggering from my bed to the window on the bright spring morning after my arrival and throwing open the casement. Life seemed to come back on the wings of the breeze; and to this day the faint odour of wood-smoke, like that which floated across the farm-yard in the early morning, is as good to me as the "sweet south upon a bed of violets." I soon recovered; but for years I suffered from occasional paroxysms of internal pain, and from that time my constant friend, hypochondriacal dyspepsia, commenced his half-century of co-tenancy of my fleshly tabernacle.

THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE AUTHOR'S CAREER.

His education at an end, Huxley entered the navy as a surgeon, serving at Haslar under the late Sir John Richardson—whom he describes in most appreciate terms—and afterwards in the Rattlesnake under Captain Owen Stanley. It was at this time that he began to write seriously on scientific and kindred subjects.

"During the four years of our absence," writes Professor Huxley, "I sent home communication after communication to the Linnean Society, with the same result as that obtained by Noah when he sent the raven out of his ark. Tired at last of hearing nothing about them, I determined to do or die, and, in 1849, I drew up a more elaborate paper, and forwarded it to the Royal Society. This was my dove, if I had only known it. But, owing to the movements of the ship, I heard nothing of that either, until my return to England, in the latter end of the year 1850, when I found that it was printed and published, and that a huge packet of separate copies awaited me. When I hear some of my young friends complain of want of sympathy and encouragement, I am inclined to think that my naval life was not the least valuable part of my education."

A LIFE'S WORK.

After his return, Professor Huxley was for a long time engaged in a very keen controversy with the Admiralty. To cut it short, they ordered him to join a ship: he refused, and determined to stay in London. In 1854, Sir Henry De la Beche, the Director-General of the Geological Survey, offered him the post of Palæontologist and Lecturer on Natural History. It was accepted, after some demur, and the Professor held it for thirty-one years. The rest of the story can only be given in Professor Huxley's own words:—

"The last thing that it would be proper for me to do would be to speak of the work of my life, or to say at the end of the day whether I think I have earned my wages or not. Men are said to be partial judges of themselves—young men may be, I doubt if old men are. Life seems terribly foreshortened as they look back; and the mountain they set themselves to climb in youth turns out to be a mere spur of immeasurably higher ranges, when, with failing breath, they reach the top. But if I may speak of the objects I have had more or less definitely in view, since I began the ascent of my hillock, they are briefly these—To promote the increase of natural knowledge and to forward the application of scientific methods of investigation to all the problems of life to the best of my ability, in the conviction which has grown with my growth and strengthened with my strength, that there is no alleviation for the sufferings of mankind except veracity of thought and of action, and the resolute facing of the world as it is, when the garment of makebelieve, by which pious hands have hidden its uglier features, is stripped off. It is with this intent that I have subordinated any reasonable, or unreasonable, ambition for scientific fame which I may have permitted myself to entertain to other ends; to the popularization of science; to the development and organization of scientific education; to the endless series of battles and skirmishes over evolution; and to untiring opposition to that ecclesiastical spirit, that clericalism, which in England, as everywhere else, and to whatever denomination it may belong, is the deadly enemy of science."

He would not count even his well-deserved honours as marks of success, if he could not hope that he had somewhat helped that movement of opinion "which has been called the New Reformation."

ENGLISH GIFTS FOR FATHER DAMIEN.

MR. EDWARD CLIFFORD, describing in the *Nineteenth Century* for May a visit to Father Damien, enumerates the presents which he was commissioned to take out:—"First came an engraving of Mr. Shield's 'Good Shepherd,' from Lady Mount Temple; then a set of large pictures of the stations of the Cross, from the Hon. Maude Stanley; then a magic lantern with scriptural sides; then numbers of coloured prints, and finally an ariston from Lady Caroline Charteris, which would play about forty tunes by simply having its handle turned. Before we had been at the settlement half an hour, Father Damien was showing his boys how to use it, and I rarely went through Kalawao afterwards without hearing the ariston active. There were beautiful silver presents from Lady Grosvenor and Lady Airlie, and several gifs of money. And most valuable of all, there was a water-colour painting of the Vision of St. Francis by Mr. Burne-Jones, sent by the painter. This now hangs in Father Damien's little room."

A MINISTER sends the *British Weekly* the following story about Mr. Bright:—The train in which Mr. John Bright was once travelling to Rochdale was detained at a small village a few miles from the town. Mr. Bright inquired the reason of the delay. One of the railway porters replied peremptorily by saying: "Put thee head in, and 'owd thee din." Another railway servant, who had recognised the tribune, asked, "Do you know who you were speaking to?" "No." "Why John Bright." The porter hasted to the compartment, and putting his head through the window, said: "Aye, Jon, you mun for

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

THE naval review at Spithead, in honour of the German Emperor, is to be held on July 27, being the Saturday before Goodwood, and it is to be on the largest possible scale. The naval manœuvres are to commence during the following week. There will be upwards of one hundred men-of-war and twenty-three torpedo-boats at the review.

On returning to regimental duty with the Grenadier Guards, Colonel G. P. H. Villiers will become second in command of the 1st Battalion, vice Colonel Crichton-Maitland, who takes Colonel Trotter's place at the head of the 2nd Battalion. Colonel Villiers, who has been many years seconded, will now be restored to the regimental establishment.

General Sir Leicester Smyth assumed his command at Portsmouth on the 1st inst., and will continue to hold it for five years, it is understood, as there are no clauses in existing Royal warrants which can affect him for some years to come, his progress in the service having been somewhat rapid. He earned a brevet lieutenant-colonelcy for service in the Crimea, where he was Assistant Military Secretary to Lord Raglan, and afterwards to General Simpson. That helped him on, as he was a brevet colonel at thirty-one, and a general officer at forty-four.

The Naval Volunteer Home Defence Association, which was called into being by the war scare of 1885, decided on Tuesday (7th inst.) by a majority of one to extinguish itself on the 25th of June next. This seems a somewhat unpatriotic proceeding, but the cause is not far to seek. The original object of the society was, as Mr. W. H. Smith put it, "the organization of the vast local resources we possess for the defence of the country." Unfortunately it was discovered after four years of more or less fitful exitence that, while the Association might organize as it liked, it was quite another thing to bring the different localities to the same way of thinking, or the Naval authorities to recognize the value of the work. At length, in an evil moment, the society threw itself into the arms of the Admiralty; and it is in its character of a departmental agent that it receives its death-blow.

The French Government has ordered two cruisers of 5,000 tons each from the Loire Workshops and Shipbuilding Company. Five torpedo boats are also to be built for the French Admiralty by the Chantiers de la Gironde; five more by the Chantiers de la Méditerranée; and five more by M. Normand, of Havre. The French arsenal at Lorient is to build two torpedo despatch boats this year; these craft are to be named the Leger and the Levrier respectively. A cruiser is further to be commenced at the Toulon arsenal. The German Admiralty has ordered ten torpedo boats from the Schichau Works at Elbing; these torpedo boats are to work up to 1,500 horse-power each, and they are to steam at the rate of 23 knots per hour. The Russian Admiralty is about to commence an ironclad of 9,000 tons burthen and two cruisers each of 6,000 tons burthen upon the banks of the Neva. The Nibbio, a torpedo boat constructed at Schichau for the Italian Government, is stated to have attained a speed of 26 knots per hour, with 14½ tons of coal on board. Her displacement is 130 tons.

The command of the 5th Lancers has gone in the regiment, notwithstanding all reports to the contrary. Lieut.-Colonel Harvey, who succeeds Colonel Ward-Bennitt, has passed all his service in the 5th. He occupied a difficult position at the time that the charges were being preferred against his chief, but both Colonel Ward-Bennitt and the military authorities have recognised that the scandal was in no way attributable to him. Indeed, to his good judgment, thinks the *World*, the restoration of regimental harmony is in a large measure due, &c. It is right, therefore, that he should take his place at the head of a regiment in which he is very popular, and which he has proved himself in every way worthy to command.

The daily papers announced some weeks ago the appointment of Colonel M. P. Blake, late of the Carabiniers, to the command of the regimental district at York, in ignorance, of course, of the fact that the appointment had been offered to and accepted by Colonel R. Whitting. Colonel Whitting is an old 8th man, but exchanged to the local regiment, the West Yorkshire (14th), as lieut.-colonel, and afterwards commanded its 1st Battalion for two years.

At the departure from Cork of Major-General and Mrs. N. Stevenson on Tuesday, 30th April, a perfect ovation was given by the officers of the district to their late commanding officer, who took up the command of the York District from the 1st of May. The whole head-quarter staff, the officers of the 4th Hussars, Cameronians, Welsh Regiment, the military chaplain, the medical and commissariat staff, together with many private friends, were present at the railway station to take leave of Major-General Stevenson, whose connection with the Southern Irish District—first in command of the 87th Fusiliers, subsequently as D.A.G., and lastly as commanding the district—has extended over some eleven years.

I am told, writes *Truth*, that the regimental officers who joined the now extinct Commissariat Department have been informed by the Quartermaster-General that, although the Royal Warrant which induced them to leave their regiments contained certain rates of pay and pension for them in the future, it was always intended to cancel that Royal Warrant before it came into effect. This is exactly what has been done, and a more preposterous piece of injustice, or a grosser breach of faith, it would be difficult to find. The officers most undoubtedly should have been told when they joined that the Warrant was subject to change. But, instead of acting in a straightforward manner, the Government, who were badly in want of commissariat officers, engaged the services of a number of men under false pretences, and after making use of them in all parts of the globe for several years, kicked them down the ladder just as they were getting their foot on the top rung.

The selection of Colonel Reginald Talbot for the Military Attacheship in Paris will be fully approved by all who know that officer and are aware of his qualifications which, writes "Atlas," both from a social and professional point of view, are everything that could be desired. It is no secret that Major-General Keith Fraser would have gladly accepted the offer of transfer from Vienna, had not certain financial difficulties arisen. Lieut. Colonel J. R. Slade, our Attache at Rome, was thought by some to have a good chance, more especially as General Brackenbury was strongly in favour of the employment of an artilleryman. Colonel Talbot was for twenty-nine years in the 1st Life Guards. He first saw active service in South Africa, being employed as staff-officer with the column under Sir Baker Russell in the latter phases of the war of 1879. He went through the Egyptian Campaign of 1882 with the Household Cavalry, obtaining a special mention in Lord Wolseley's despatches, and was in the Nile Expedition of 1884-85, in command of the Heavy Cavalry Regiment, when he was again brought to notice in despatches, and rewarded with a Companionship of the Bath. In the Household Brigade he was exceedingly popular; and if some may feel disposed to think that an injustice has been done to another ex-Householder, all must recognise that the foreign officer has made an admirable choice.

An *Edinburgh* reviewer compels us to think of Malta as a target, observes *Broad Arrow*, when he says:—"Under certain circumstances it might be advisable to withdraw for a time from the Mediterranean and leave Malta to its own resources." Can it be that the writer has fully realised the fact that leaving "Malta to its own resources" means offering it as a target to the enemy? And yet this must be so, and thereon we must consider Malta as a target. There can be but one interpretation of such a statement. It must be that we should contemplate as an ordinary issue of war the leaving unchecked in the Mediterranean an enemy's force capable of bombarding Malta with effect. The contingency was made the foundation of part of Mr. Stanhope's Committee Report last year. Malta, we were there told, "must be prepared to face a possible attack of heavy ironclads, combined with the attempt to land a large force." But leaving out the idea of a landing, which takes time and requires much special preparation, what sort of a target will Malta, "left to its own resources," offer to the shell of these "heavy ironclads," say fifteen of them? The same committee tells us the pros and cons of the matter. "It is impossible," they say, "to give absolute protection from bombardment to towns lying upon the sea-board. The long range of existing guns will enable a comparatively small ship at a distance of four or five miles to bombard a town. No amount of passive defence can adequately provide against this danger. But, on the other hand, it appears certain that the probable effect of a bombardment at any such range has generally been much exaggerated, and that, unless some new form of shell containing effective inflaming material be devised, it will hardly be worth while for an enemy to attempt it."

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Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.

It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.

Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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FOR CYLINDERS, VALVES, SHAFTING, BEARINGS, &c.

LEAVES NO DIRT OR DEPOSIT. CANNOT "GUM" OR CLOG.

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PATENTEES AND SOLE MANUFACTURERS,

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AGENT—J. B. K. MACBETH, ENGINEER BOMBAY.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES.

HIPPACEA is designed to meet a long-felt want, and that is a remedy that will act promptly on the skin of horses and other animals, *without blistering* the parts brought under its influence. It meets his want, and is offered to the public with the utmost confidence as the cure for—

RHEUMATISM
WIND-STROKE
SPRAINS OF ALL SORTS
SPRUNG TENDONS
SORE THROAT
INFLUENZA
STIFFNESS
CUTS AND WOUNDS
BROKEN KNEES
CRACKED HEELS
OVER REACHES
OEDEMA OR SWELLING OF THE LEGS,
SWELLINGS GENERALLY
SORE SHOULDERS AND BACKS
SPAVINS
HEAT LUMPS
BITES AND STINGS OF FLIES AND NOXIOUS INSECTS

Bruises, Mange and other Skin diseases, and all irritable conditions of the Skin.

THE TRAINER OF "BENDIGO" SAYS:—

7, BARROWS, LAMBOURNE, BERKS, 23rd September, 1887.

Please send me 3 large tins of your "HIPPACEA." I have found it most useful in cases of sore-backs, wounds, &c.

C. W. JOUSIFFE.

THE TRAINER OF "MERRY HAMPTON" SAYS:—

BEDFORD LODGE, NEWMARKET, 8th March, 1887.

I think "HIPPACEA" very good. M. GURRY.

THE TRAINER OF "HARPENDEN" SAYS:—

STORK HOUSE, LAMBOURNE, BERKSHIRE, 24th September 1887.

SIR,—I have used "HIPPACEA" in my Stables, and find it most useful as a soothing and healing ointment for horses.

J. R. HUMPHREYS.

THE TRAINER OF "MARMORA" SAYS:—

ROWLAND LODGE, EPSOM, 19th June, 1887.

I feel quite certain, that your "HIPPACEA" assisted "MARMORA" very much with her weak knees, as she went with so much more freedom, and walked better.

T. MARTIN.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE KENNEL CLUB SAY:—

ELLINGTON PARK, STRATFORD-ON-AVON, 26th July, 1887.

Your "HIPPACEA" is very efficacious, and I shall certainly use it in my Kennels.

S. E. SHIRLEY

HIS HIGHNESS PRINCE ALBERT SOLMS SAYS—

BRAUNFELS ON LAHN, PRUSSIA, 4th September, 1887.

I have tried your new remedy "HIPPACEA" in my Kennels, and state with pleasure that I found it most valuable remedy in several severe and obstinate cases.

Kindly send me at once a tin of "HIPPACEA," as I wish my Kennels never to be without it.

ALBERT SOLMS.

A MASTER OF HARRIERS SAYS:—

NEW HOUSE, SHADOXHORST, ASHFORD, KENT, 29th March, 1887.

Nearly twelve months' experince of "HIPPACEA" has convinced me that for cracked heels, sore backs or wounds, sores, and skin diseases of every kind, "HIPPACEA" is a really valuable remedy, both in the Stable and Kennel.

JOHN C. BUCKLAND.

THE ASIAN, DATED MAY 3RD, 1887, SAYS:—

"We have had Samples of 'HIPPACEA' forwarded to us; it claims to be a remedy, which will act "powerfully on the skin of the horse and other animals without blistering the parts; and to be efficacious "in healing most ills that horse skin is heir to. We had not the opportunity of trying it on a horse, but "its effect was marvellous on a puppy, which was suffering from distemper. MR. BOWDEN, of Thilum "renown, is the Agent."

To be had of the undersigned, and of Chemists and General Dealers everywhere.

Beware of conterfeits, none genuine that does not bear the *facsimile* signature. *T. Henry*

Wholesale Agents, Bombay:—Messrs. BULL, BEVAN & Co.,
No. 52, Custom House Road.

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PRICE RS. 2. 3. 6. 11. 20.

HENRY'S GREAT INDIAN REMEDIES, LTD.,
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AND 15, ARMENIAN STREET, MADRAS.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

Pickles, Sauces, Jams, Jellies,
Tart Fruits, Potted Meats.

PURVEYORS BY APPOINTMENT TO HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF INDIA.

Preserved Fish, Soups, Game,
Sausages, Hams, Bacon and Cheese

May be obtained of all Storekeepers throughout India.

ALL GENUINE GOODS ARE LABELLED

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

SPECIAL AGENTS FOR
LEA & PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

PERFECT HEALTH PERFECT HEALTH!!!
HOCKINS
IMPROVED PATENT SEIDLITZ POWDER
for HEADACHE, BILIOUSNESS, FEVER, CONSTIPATION, HEARTBURN, SICKNESS &C.
EVERY ONE IN INDIA SHOULD USE IT
OF ALL CHEMISTS & DRUGGISTS.

EXTRACT FROM PRIVATE LETTER.

"The infant was very delicate; our medical adviser ordered your Food. The result in a short time was wonderful; the little fellow grew strong and fat, and is now in a thriving condition—in fact, 'the flower of the flock.'"

GOLD MEDAL AWARDED INTERNATIONAL HEALTH EXHIBITION!

BENGER'S FOOD

FOR INFANTS, CHILDREN, INVALIDS AND DYSPEPTICS.

"It is palatable and excellent in every way. We have given it in very many cases with the most marked benefit, patients frequently retaining it after every other food has been rejected. For Children who throw up their food incurdled masses it is invaluable."—*London Medical Record.*

BENGER'S FOOD differs entirely from any other Food obtainable. It may be had of leading Chemists, &c., in tins at 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d. and 5s.; or will be forwarded free by Parcels Post direct from the Manufacturers,

MOTTERSHEAD & CO. (S. Paine & F. B. Benger),
7, EXCHANGE STREET, MANCHESTER.

Agents. {TREACHER & Co., Ld., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, & POONA.
KEMP & Co., Ld., 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

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HAMILTON & Co. JEWELLERS BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UNDER THE AUSPICES OF GOVERNMENT. A.D. 1808.

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Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 170.

Diamonds and Pearls, Rs. 156.

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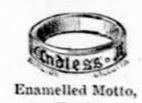

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(OF CALCUTTA).
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A WONDERFUL MEDICINE.

BEECHAM'S PILLS

ST. HELENS LANCASHIRE. BEECHAM'S PATENT PILLS.

ARE universally admitted to be worth a Guinea a Box for Bilious and Nervous Disorders, such as Wind and Pain in the Stomach, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Fulness, Swelling after Meals, Dizziness and Drowsiness, Cold Chills, Flushings of Heat, Loss of Appetite, Shortness of Breath, Costiveness, Scurvy and Blotches on the Skin, Disturbed Sleep, Frightful Dreams, and all Nervous and Trembling Sensations, &c. The first dose will give relief in twenty minutes.

Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be

WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

For females of all ages these Pills are invaluable, as a few doses of them carry off all humours, and bring about all that is required. No female should be without them. There is no medicine to be found equal to Beecham's Pills for removing any obstruction or irregularity of the system. If taken according to the directions given with each box, they will soon restore females of all ages to sound and robust health. This has been proved by thousands who have tried them, and found the benefits which are ensured by their use.

For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in the human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

Beecham's Magic Cough Pills.

As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath, Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing, &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedily remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medicine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

Notice.—Messrs. NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & Co. will forward, on receipt of letters, Sample Boxes of the Pills at the following rates:—

9½d. size, 9 annas per box; 1s. 1½d. size, 14 annas per box; 2s. 9d. size, 2 Rupees per box. These rates do not include the cost of postage, which will be added to the amount.

Chemists and Storekeepers can obtain the Wholesale Rates on application.

Prepared only by the Proprietor, Thomas Beecham, St. Helens, Lancashire, England—in boxes 9½d., 1s. 1½d., and 2s. 9d. each, with which full directions are given.

Sold by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Dealers everywhere.

Sole Agents for India:
NAYLOR, SON, GRIMES & CO.,
Wholesale Depôt, 35, Clive Street, Calcutta.

FOR SALE.
I.—REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.
BY
W. WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS
May be had at this Office and at the Booksellers.

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FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE.

Discovered and Invented by RICHARD FREEMAN in 1844, and Introduced into India in 1850.

IS

THE MOST VALUABLE INDIAN AND TROPICAL REMEDY KNOWN.

IT MAY BE *ABSOLUTELY RELIED ON FOR THE TREATMENT OF*

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, AND CHOLERA,
FEVER, INFLUENZA, AGUE,
CRAMP, COLIC, NEURALGIA, AND DENGUE FEVER.

No other remedy known possesses in so marked a degree the properties of a *Sedative*, an *Antispasmodic*, an *Astringent* or *Diaphoretic;* hence Freeman's Chlorodyne has established for itself a reputation in India as being a remedial agent of extreme utility, and possessing properties of immense importance both to Europeans and Natives. Quinine, since the introduction of Freeman's Chlorodyne, no longer holds in India the position it once did, for in those cases of Fever, and the various forms of Neuralgia in which Quinine has completely failed, even when given in half-drachm doses, the administration of Freeman's Chlorodyne has been found to succeed.

It is very common practice in India now to take a small dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne night and morning when Cholera is rife, as a Prophylactic, instead of taking, as formerly was the custom, a dose of Quinine. It is far more palatable, does not produce nausea and sickness, which Quinine nearly always does, but is far more efficacious, producing a feeling of comfort and warmth, and restoring confidence to the nervous. People who travel much in India, whether by Palkee-dawk, Train or Boat, and Soldiers on the line of march, should always carry Freeman's Chlorodyne. In no country in the world are people so suddenly seized with Diarrhœa and Cholera as in India.

INDIAN DISEASES, AND THEIR TREATMENT BY FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE.

FEVERS.—In that form of low Fever, the result of Miasma, and peculiar to many districts of India, *e.g.*, Assam Fever, Peshawur Fever, Gorukpur Fever, Burdwan Fever, and so on, Freeman's Chlorodyne is now used, on a very large scale, both by Medical Men, Planters, Missionaries, and others, in preference to Quinine. In many cases of fever, which prevail in India, especially in the Tea districts of Assam, Chittagong, Cachar, Sylhet, the Kangra Valley, Darjeeling, and elsewhere, Freeman's Chlorodyne has proved immensely superior, in its curative powers, to Quinine, and experience seems to show that if given at THE VERY COMMENCEMENT, IT CUTS SHORT THE FEVER. And one well-known Planter in Assam thus writes:—"Since I have used Freeman's Chlorodyne the sick-list has been reduced fifty per cent., "and this fact, together with the price of Freeman's Chlorodyne being half that of Quinine, my Direc- "tors have been much pleased with the saving of expense on this score, to say nothing of the labour "being more satisfactorily performed. Many of the coolies come of their own accord to myself or the "Native Doctor and ask for 'Freeman Sahib Diwa.' There can be no question that Freeman's Chloro- "dyne is becoming daily more appreciated and more popular in all the Tea Gardens, and I should think "throughout India generally. In the early stages of Diarrhœa and Dysentery it acts like a charm, and "we hang up in the Tea houses and offices your explicit directions for the treatment of Cholera."

DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY.—These are two of the most common diseases in India, and it is well known that if the former disease is at once checked, the probabilities are you have warded off the latter malady.

AS AN ASTRINGENT.—The effects of Freeman's Chlorodyne in these diseases are most signal; in Diarrhœa, if given soon enough, it seldom fails to check the disease; in Dysentery it produces healthy evacuations, checking the passage of blood and mucus, while its Anodyne effects are shown by rapidly relieving pain, spasms, and tenesmus, supporting the system, keeping up the warmth of the surface and extremities of the body, and, at the same time, moderating the action of the bowels.

ASIATIC OR MALIGNANT CHOLERA.—In all stages of this epidemic malady recent investigations by the most eminent Scientists and Medical Men in all countries prove Freeman's Chlorodyne to be the *only* known Specific. A separate paper, specially drawn up by an Indian Army Surgeon, accompanies every bottle, from the smallest size to the large ones which contain a pint and are proportionally cheaper.

AS AN ANTISPASMODIC AND SEDATIVE FOR THE RELIEF OF PAIN and in that large class of nervous affections so prevalent throughout India, no remedy is exhibited with so much confidence or such gratifying result as FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE. Tic-doloreux, Sciatica, Cramp, Neuralgia, Colic, Gout, Tooth and Ear-ache, and all other forms of Nerve pain, its administration has been found to exercise most remarkable curative effects. The pain is AT ONCE relieved, the nervous system is quieted, and sleep is produced without exciting the action of the heart or producing subsequent nervous headache. Dr. Aitken, in his Science and Practice of Medicine, Vol. ii., p. 983, recommends in the treatment of Colic Chlorodyne.

ASTHMA.—As an antispasmodic for this malady it is a very valuable medicine, and many old Indians never hesitate, on the approach of an attack, at once to take a dose of Freeman's Chlorodyne. Its effect in all Asthmatic affections is very striking. Shortly after taking it in these cases, a feeling of comfort commences, and a tranquil composed state ensues, followed by the entire cessation of the distressing shortness of breath and difficulty of breathing and sleep.

IN COLDS, INFLUENZA, AND AGUE, Freeman's Chlorodyne is employed with much benefit. When prescribed for the two former diseases, it produces a general glow, followed by a free perspiration, during which the pulse improves in character from a feeble, quick, and bounding one, to a full elastic compressible pulse. In Ague it frequently prevents an attack; or, failing this, reduces the violence of the fit to a minimum.

FULL PARTICULARS AS TO DOSE, &c., ARE WRAPPED ROUND EACH BOTTLE.

THE TESTIMONIALS, EXTRACTS FROM MEDICAL REPORTS, PUBLIC PRESS, &c.

(1).—AFGHAN WAR.

"Head Quarters Staff, Cabul,
"May 5th, 1880.

"MR. R. FREEMAN,

"DEAR SIR,

"It is with much pleasure that I am able to state that your Chlorodyne has been of Special Service to me in alleviating the wearisome Spasms of Asthma, which is here existent in an aggravated form. Many of my patients now come and beg me to give them that medicine which always relieves them, and which I need hardly say is your Chlorodyne.

"Yours faithfully,

"CHARLES W. OWEN, L.R.C.P.,
"Lond.; M.R.C.S., Eng.,
"*The Divisional Head Quarters,*
"*Staff and Civil Surgeon, Cabul.*"

(2).—RUSSO-TURKISH WAR.

The "TIMES," AUGUST 13th, 1877.—From our Own Correspondent with the Russian Army.

Okoum, *July 25th*, 1877.

"The want of sanitary arrangements in the Russian Camp was dreadful, and had we remained there a few weeks longer, dysentery and typhoid fever would have played more havoc in our ranks than the bombs of the Turks. I myself acquired an unenviable reputation as a doctor owing to my being provided with a small bottle of CHLORODYNE, with which I EFFECTED MIRACULOUS CURES."

(3).—FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR.

Copy of Testimonial and letter from Monsieur BONJOUR BARTHELEMY, Delegate of the Society for the Relief of the Wounded, Founder of the Catholic Committee, Decorated with the Cross of the Convention of Geneva.

"LE CAILLON PRES MEUNG SUR LOIR, FRANCE, *June 18th*, 1873.

"I hereby attest that the CHLORODYNE manufactured by RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST, OF LONDON, is the best remedy against CHOLERA and DYSENTERY; and further affirm, as Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances and of French Prisoners during the War from 1870 to 1871, that a large number of those under my care were attacked with DYSENTERY, and that by means of his CHLORODYNE they were in a few days perfectly cured.—(*Signed*) BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

"DEAR SIR,

"LE CAILLON, *May 25th*, 1873.

"I shall feel obliged if you will have the kindness to forward me a bottle of your Chlorodyne. You will perhaps be surprised to know how I became acquainted with your beneficial remedy. In 1870 war was declared against Prussia. I was appointed Director of the Anglo-American Ambulances, and among the contents of the medicine chests were many bottles of your Chlorodyne from your establishment, which was used extensively by the Medical Staff. I also used it in my Hospital, and I can truly say that every person attacked with Dysentery, to whom I administered twenty to twenty-five drops, was very shortly cured. I was afterwards appointed Director of French Prisoners, and can state that one morning, while I was going my daily round, I found twenty-five of them suffering from Dysentery, concerning whom the medical men had no hope. I at once administered to them twenty-five drops of your Chlorodyne, and in a few days *all were restored to perfect health.*

"You have my full permission to make use of my name in your circulars, as testifying to the value of your Chlorodyne.

"MR. RICHARD FREEMAN." "Believe me, dear Sir, yours faithfully, BONJOUR BARTHELEMY."

(4).—MESSAGE FROM EARL RUSSELL.

The Right Honourable EARL RUSSELL transmitted to Mr. R. FREEMAN, the Inventor of CHLORODYNE, the following extract of a despatch from Acting-Consul WEBB, dated Manilla, September 17th, 1864:—"The remedy most efficacious in its effects (in Epidemic Cholera) has been found to be CHLORODYNE, and with a small quantity given to me by Dr. BURKE I have saved several lives."

(5).—MEDICAL MEN.

Testimonials from Medical men have been received to the number of many thousands.

IMPORTANT CAUTION AND NOTICE.

GENUINE CHLORODYNE IS ONLY MANUFACTURED BY THE SOLE INVENTOR,

RICHARD FREEMAN, PHARMACIST,

70, KENNINGTON PARK. ROAD LONDON. S.E.

Sold in Bottles at 12 Annas; Rs. 1/8; Rs. 2/8; Rs. 6, and Rs 10

The Indian Public are respectfully requested to notice that FREEMAN'S CHLORODYNE is the ORIGINAL and ONLY GENUINE, and the extraordinary Medical Reports on its efficacy render it of vital importance that they should obtain the "GENUINE," which is only sold under the protection of the Government, authorising a Stamp bearing the words, "FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE," without which it is spurious.

Four Chancery Suits terminated in favour of FREEMAN'S ORIGINAL CHLORODYNE, and against J. Collis Browne and J. T. Davenport, Lord Chancellor Selbourne, Lord Justice James, and Lord Justice Mellish, condemned their proceedings, and decreed them to pay all costs. Reports of the suits in "Times," January 12 and July 13, 1864, and April 29 and July 24, 1873, and "British Medical Journal," May 3, 1873.

Anglo-Indian and Native Purchasers are cautioned not to have palmed upon them any substitute. There are other preparations bearing the name of Chlorodyne, but quite devoid of its wonderful effects. See that the Trade Mark, "The Elephant" or "Hathi," is on the wrapper, &c., which is the only True Chlorodyne.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.'S MARVEL WATCH.

RS. 10

A very cheap Brass open-face short-winding keyless lever Watch, with enamelled dial, bold figures, second-hand, and push pin to set the hands.

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, is not to be compared with any of the Cheap Watches or Toy Watches, now so extensively advertized, and deals the death-blow to the American trash lately imported

The Marvel Watch, of Swiss make, needs no other recommendation, but the Manufacturer's name and reputation to make it the most popular Watch among the millions of India.

The Marvel Watch, at **Rs. 10,** is unique at the price, and is guaranteed for one year. None genuine unless bearing above Trade-mark. 10 per Cent. Discount allowed to purchasers of Half-a-dozen or more at a time.

Postage and Packing Free.

To be had from the well known Manufacturers only.

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"CARLTON" WHISKEY.

GOLD MEDAL, CALCUTTA EXHIBITION, 1884

We guarantee the respective ages of the two qualities we ship as 11 and, 5 years old, but owing to new regulations on the part of the London Custom House, we are now *compelled* to Label our Brand as follows:—

The oldest and best (11 Years Old) as "AWARDED GOLD MEDAL," *White Capsule*

The next best (5 Year Old) as "OF GREAT AGE," *Red Capsule.*

WE HAVE NOT VARIED THE QUALITY ONE IOTA, NOR SHOULD WE HAVE, WITHOUT COMPULSION MADE ANY ALTERATION IN LABEL.

CAUTION.—Owing to the popularity of our Whiskey, fraudulent imitations of our Label are not uncommon, and these are placed on bottles containing the most objectionable liquid. So that our Friends and the Public will do well to ascertain that our TRADE MARK appears engraved on CORKS, CAPSULES, and LABELS as per sketch above.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

C. A. CHARPIE & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA,

PRACTICAL WATCHMAKERS, MANUFACTURERS AND AGENTS.

SPECIALITIES IN LEVER WATCHES.

We have manufactured this year what we believe to be every respect the best Watches procurable in India the Safest Levers ¾ plate movements, fully jewelled in 10 ruby holes and 15 jewels—all adjusted for variations—extra strong and durable sterling silver cases—the best style and shape.

These *Extra* Watches are especially intended for gentlemen not always willing to waste money on the actual cheap goods sold all over the country. Good watches always command a good price. We are able to place them on the market at at least 30 per cent. less than usual cost for same articles, being direct from the manufacture.

		Rs.	a.
No. 36 *a.*	Key Wind Hunter, Stg. Silver, engine turned case	32	9
	" " " " " chased and richly engraved case ...	35	0
No. 38 *a.*	Key Wind Cut Hunter, Stg. Silver engine turned case	34	0
	" " " " " chased and richly engraved case ...	37	0
No. 4 *a.*	Keyless Hunter, Stg. Silver case, plain, engine turned or engraved.	38	8
No. 7 *a.*	" Cut Hunter " " " " " " ...	40	0
No. 60 *a.*	Keyless Ladies' Hunter Watch, 18th caret Gold case, 18th caret Gold dome	125	0
No. 61 *a.*	Keyless Ladies' Cut Hunter Watch, 18th caret Gold case, 18th caret Gold dome	135	0
No. 22	Keyless *Guards* Watch, ¾ plate, Lever movement, 1st Quality ...	24	0

The above are guaranteed for 5 and 6 years.

We also manufacture a cheaper class. Price Lists and Illustrations on application.

G. A. CHARPIE AND CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

Cadbury's (REGISTERED) Cocoa

GUARANTEED PURE — GUARANTEED SOLUBLE

IS ABSOLUTELY PURE.

Cadbury's Cocoa is guaranteed to be pure Cocoa.
Cadbury's Cocoa is Soluble in Boiling Milk and Water.
Cadbury's Cocoa contains all the delicious aroma of the natural article, without the excessive proportions of fat.
Cadbury's Cocoa is not reduced in value by the addition of Starch, Sugar, &c.
Cadbury's Cocoa is specially rich in flesh-forming and strength-sustaining qualities.
Cadbury's Cocoa is a gentle stimulant, and sustains against hunger & bodily fatigue.
Cadbury's Cocoa is delicious, nutritious, digestible, comforting, and a refined beverage suitable for all Seasons of the year.
In the whole process of manufacturing Cadbury's pure Cocoa, the automatic machinery employed obviates the necessity for its being once touched by the human hand.

PRECAUTION & WARNING.—Always ask for CADBURY'S COCOA. Always examine your Purchase. See that you have not been induced to accept an Imitation, and be wary of highly-coloured and drugged preparations offered as pure Cocoa. Anything of a medicated character associated with Cocoa proclaims at once that it is not pure.

VAUGHAN-JONES'

EXTRA "C.I.C." OLD

(Registered Trade Mark)

HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY

Special Blend of the Finest Campbeltown, Islay, and Blended Glenlivets.

Two Grades { Black Label, Very Old. / White " Special Reserve, Extra Old.

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